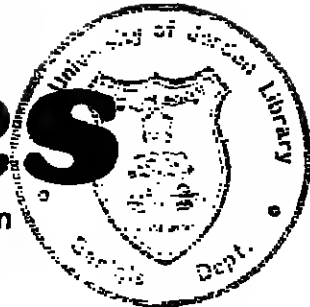


In today's Jordan Times...

- Jordanian-Romanian trade: Page 2
Jordan Weekly Calendar: Page 3
No economics, please, we're Arabs: Page 4
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Leonard keeps boxing title: Page 7
Indian-Chinese ministerial talks in Delhi: Page 8

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
Jordanian Times: مؤسسة صحفية اردنية "الراي"



Today's Weather

It will be hot, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, it will be hazy, with northerly fresh winds and calm seas.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Overnight, Daytime. Locations include Amman, Aqaba, Deserts, Jordan Valley.

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 34, Aqaba 40. Sunset tonight: 6:37 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 4:37 a.m.

June 6, Number 1693

AMMAN, SATURDAY JUNE 27, 1981 - SHA'BAN 27, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAR 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

King: Begin shows Israel's true face

PARIS, June 26 (Petra) - His Majesty King Hussein has declared that a sizable majority in Israel is going along with Prime Minister Menachem Begin's arrogant and extremist position which is hostile to the Arab Nation and its rights, dignity, land and people.

Commenting on Israel's June 7 raid against Iraq's nuclear reactor, King Hussein asserted that if battle is imposed on the Arabs, they would have no other choice but to die in defence of their land and national honour.

The King went on to say that it is time Arabs realised that their response must equal the challenge they face in order to defend the Arab dignity and honour. It is time to move away from emotional reactions and ask why the Arab Nation is unable to build and develop its self-strength, he said. There can be no justification for Arab

weakness, King Hussein said, because the solution is in the Arab's own hands and on the soil of their Arab homeland.

Because of its location and its riches and resources, the King said, the Arab World now commands the world's attention. At best, we have a chance of perhaps 30 years to exploit these resources for building and strengthening the Arab individual to cope with challenges, the King said.

He said that Iraq is busy defending its nation, its rights and dignity in its nine-month-old border war with Iran. Iraq is fighting

for the future of this nation, its security and stability and the defence of its dignity in a battle which we hope will be won, he said. At the same time, we had hoped that this battle would not have happened, but it was imposed on Iraq and on the Arab Nation.

King Hussein said that we have always supported a ceasefire and then negotiations that could lead to the elimination of all the war's causes. The Arab right which Iraq is defending is well-known, he said, and we support it with all our resources and capabilities because it is a legitimate right.

King Hussein called for the pooling of Arab resources and capabilities for a process of construction capable of protecting the Arab Nation, and for Arab coordination based on confidence and work for the sake of the future.

King Hussein added that Iraq tried and is trying to build its self-strength and is therefore a target of Israeli aggression. God knows how much we suffer for the sake of building our strength, he said. But in terms of figures and facts, he asked, can this be compared with the aid international Zionism and the forces supporting Israel give to

Israel year after year? King Hussein said that he believes Arabs should tell the international community, which greatly depends on oil, that Arabs want nothing more than the restoration of their rights.

The King asked: Do we count or do we not count? Israel and Zionism are on the taking side while we are on the giving side. Is this fair treatment? This is the question which should be answered by the Arab citizen and then by everyone in the world, he said.

(Continued on page 2)



Crown Prince, Mitterrand talk

IS, June 26 (Petra) - His Highness Crown Prince Hassan has expressed his hope France would take a positive role in the European initiative in the Middle East during his meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand.

whole world. He expressed the hope of Jordan and the Arab World that France under the leadership of President Mitterrand would play a positive role in the European initiative, particularly as regards drawing up a new concept for resolving the Arab-Israeli dispute through guaranteeing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination and the establishment of their state on their native soil.

Crown Prince Hassan called on Mr. Mitterrand to use his influence to overcome the obstacles Israel is placing in the way of the Arab residents in the occupied areas with the aim of driving them from their lands and consolidating its occupation.

Observers have attached a special significance to the meeting between Crown Prince Hassan and President Mitterrand because it comes after Mr. Mitterrand's Socialist Party won a majority in the National Assembly on Sunday and after Mr. Mitterrand's recent meeting with Saudi Arabia's King Khalid.

Mr. Mitterrand accepted an invitation to visit Jordan from His Majesty King Hussein conveyed to him by Crown Prince Hassan. The meeting was attended by the French ambassador in Amman, Mr. Claude Hareh, and the Jordanian ambassador in Paris.

Faisally wins football opener



Mohammad Al Yamani of Faisally Club snatches the ball from Ghassan Jum'a of Wihdat, centre, as Ibrahim Fauri races up from behind in Friday's

opening match of the season at Al Hussein Sports City. Faisally won, 6-5. Details on page 7. (Staff photo by Yusef Al 'Allan)

Libya in hot water with Sudan, Uganda

FHARTOUM, June 26 (R) - Relations between Sudan and Libya were near breaking-point today after Fhartoum ordered all Libyan diplomats out of the country and recalled its own envoys from Tripoli.

The immediate motive for the expulsion order was an explosion at the Chad embassy here which the Sudanese foreign ministry last night blamed on Libya.

Sudan has also suspended all flights to and from Libya, the official Sudan News Agency (SUNA) said.

The latest crisis in the traditionally turbulent relations between the two neighbours has been brewing for more than six months since Col. Muammar Qadhafi's troops intervened to end a civil war in Chad, which borders both countries.

Sudan has charged Col. Qadhafi with trying to dominate the region and with attempting to undermine the security of Sudan.

Col. Qadhafi, for his part, has been angered by the recent rapprochement between Sudan and Libya's rival Egypt.

Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri and Egypt's Anwar Sadat met earlier this year and decided to resume full diplomatic relations for the first time since the signing of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

The Libyan news agency JANA said yesterday Sudan had harmed Arab unity and had recently received "the traitor Sadat who has recognised the enemy."

Meanwhile, Ugandan Internal Affairs Minister John Luwuliza-Kirunda has told parliament that Libya tried to bring into Uganda to stop President Milton Obote winning elections last December.

The minister explained to parliament last night why two Libyan diplomats were being detained at a Kampala hotel.

"I believe that just before the December 1980 elections the Libyan government approached a neighbouring country for permission to transit arms to Uganda to prevent President Obote's Uganda People's Congress from winning," he said.

Mr. Luwuliza-Kirunda said the two men had approached a Ugandan citizen last Tuesday to try to obtain landing rights for a Libyan aircraft in Uganda.

The Ugandan government was informed and he asked the two for an explanation. They did not deny their action but gave no explanation.

He said the two, Mr. Salim Khalifa and Mr. Abdul Monem Saed, arrived in Kampala several weeks ago to take over the Libyan embassy and replace it with a people's bureau, without consulting the Ugandan government.

Mr. Khalifa, who described himself as the Libyan charge d'affaires in Kampala, later said the minister's allegations were untrue.

Speaking to reporters by telephone from his hotel room, Mr. Khalifa denied trying to obtain landing rights for a Libyan aircraft and said he had not admitted that Libyan aircraft had been making unauthorised flight over Uganda.

He also disputed the minister's statement that Libya had tried to bring arms into Uganda to stop Dr. Obote winning the December poll.

Asked why he was under house arrest the envoy said: "Uganda is like a drunk man. Sometimes it does not know what it is doing."

Polisario says 'no' to referendum

OBL, June 26 (A.P.) - Morocco's King Hassan II proposed a referendum today to bring to the disputed Western Sahara, but the Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas fighting for independence for the mineral-rich territory immediately rejected his

Libyan President Chadli Benbouhadje the plan his cautious but stressed that any referendum would only be a formality if it were preceded by the withdrawal of Moroccan troops from the territory.

Ali Triki, representing Polisario, which - with Algeria - was regarded as Polisario's source of funds and arms, applauded King Hassan's offer to a summit meeting of the Arab League and African Unity Organisation.

Hassan's offer reversed his long-standing refusal to hold a referendum in the former Spanish Sahara since 1975.

RDF leader named; Sinai force launched

WASHINGTON, June 26 (Agencies) - Maj. Gen. Robert C. Kingston, commander of the U.S. army's 2nd Infantry Division in South Korea, has been named to head the new joint Rapid Deployment Force, designed to put American troops quickly into a trouble spot, the Pentagon announced today.

The trouble spot most prominently considered is the Middle East, where the U.S. government has been negotiating for facilities the force could use.

Gen. Kingston, 52, is being promoted to lieutenant general. The headquarters of the force is at MacDill Air Force Base in Florida.

The news today came on the heels of yesterday's announcement in Cairo that Egypt, Israel and the United States had reached agreement on the formation of a 2,000-man multinational peace force to police the Sinai Peninsula after Israel withdraws next April.

Chief U.S. delegate Michael Sterner said an American battalion of about 600 troops as well as a U.S. civilian observer team would participate in the peace force. He said the United States agreed to contribute \$100 million, representing half the estimated cost for operating the force in the first year.

Habib's heading home

BEIRUT, June 26 (A.P.) - Saying the danger of war between Syria and Israel over the Lebanese missile crisis has receded, special U.S. Middle East envoy Philip Habib is returning to Washington for a breather from his shuttle diplomacy.

"I believe all concerned want to see tensions reduced as it is evident that the impulse for military action that existed when the crisis arose almost two months ago has receded," Mr. Habib said in a statement as he left Beirut yesterday.

TEL AVIV, June 26 (Agencies) - In its final week, the Israeli general election has turned to highly charged debate about the character of Menachem Begin - is he villain or hero?

The issue is being hammered home by the opposition Labour Party with advertisements openly describing the prime minister as a rabble-rouser, an agitator, an unreliable demagogue not worthy of Israel's trust.

Mr. Begin's Likud bloc, now leading in opinion polls over Labour's Shimon Peres, has responded with advertisements praising its leader as the man who brought peace with Egypt and who sharpened Israel's defences against the rest of the Arab World.

Mr. Begin led Mr. Peres by 39 per cent to 32 per cent in an opinion poll published today, four days before the elections.

The sounding, by the Institute for Applied Research of the Hebrew University, also showed splinter parties which are potential coalition partners for Likud winning enough votes to give Mr. Begin a majority overall.

The poll did not cover voters aged 18 to 20 or Israeli Arab citizens, and few of the latter are likely to back Mr. Begin. But it narrowed the floating vote, crucial to the outcome of Tuesday's voting, to only 10 per cent.

Of the 31 groups contesting the election, fewer than half were expected to gain seats in the Knesset. Prominent among the small groups was the Talem Party headed by former foreign minister Moshe Dayan, who hoped to win enough seats to gain a pivotal role in any coalition.

But Mr. Dayan's once-magnetic appeal seemed to have deserted

With Israelis set to vote, the big issue is Begin

him. His meetings were poorly attended and his standing slipped progressively in the opinion polls.

The result of the election, the 10th since Israel was created 33 years ago, should be known by Tuesday night or early Wednesday. Because the likelihood of one party winning overall power is remote, coalition bargaining could take up several months before a government comes into office.

Rabin, Peres reconciled

Seeking to check the slide, Mr. Peres put aside past rivalries last night and co-opted former premier Yitzhak Rabin as candidate for defence minister. Polls say Mr. Rabin is popular enough to bolster Labour by five or six seats in the 120-member Knesset.

The personality issue merged near the end of the most spectacular election contest most Israelis could remember. The campaign has been fought amid shock waves flowing from Israel's raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor and the tensions of the Lebanese missile crisis.

But the focus of the contest altered suddenly last week with the violence that broke out on Israeli streets as electioneering picked up heat.

Most of the violence was directed against Labour. Television screens suddenly were full of Likud supporters screaming abuse, attacking Labour followers and vandalising Labour offices. Cars bearing Labour stickers were stoned and householders in some districts hastily withdrew Labour posters from the front of their homes.

Labour, whose campaign had been floundering, seized on the

violence as a timely issue. It denounced the rowdiness as a symbol of Likud rule and blamed it on Mr. Begin's impassioned brand of oratory. The prime minister's rhetoric, said Labour, was calculated to inflame his audiences.

Labour on the attack

There were signs that the election violence had induced a mood of revulsion among some voters. Encouraged by this, Labour embarked on direct personal attack. One Labour advertisement handed back to the day in 1952 when Mr. Begin's followers attacked the Knesset.

Addressing itself to Mr. Begin, the Labour advertisement went on:

"...you haven't changed. Amid disclosure after disclosure of the rabble-rousing leader you have donned the garb of a kindly grandfather, a courtly gentleman, a quintessential democrat. Fundamentally, though you remain what you have always been."

The advertisement concluded by referring to Mr. Begin as "the leading agitator."

Earlier in the campaign Labour and Mr. Peres had seemed reduced to relative incoherence by the rush of events on the international scene.

Mr. Begin's hard-line stand against the Syrian missiles in Lebanon appeared popular here. Labour could do little except express guarded approval.

The Iraqi attack, too, was warmly received in Israel. Mr. Peres confined his comments on this to a few subdued complaints about timing. Even this brought accusations from Likud of national disloyalty.

Begin-Peres debate

In a much-heralded television confrontation broadcast last night between Mr. Begin and Mr. Peres the Labour leader launched into an attack which clearly startled his opponent.

Mr. Peres blamed the prime minister for "the most violent, insulting and difficult election the country has ever known." Mr. Begin accused Mr. Peres of character assassination. He said that when he heard the Labour leader's attack "I almost fell off my seat."

Mr. Peres also accused the prime minister of living in a dream world by disguising the true extent of Israel's economic woes. "Do you really live in Israeli reality, Mr. Begin?" he asked. "You are avoiding the subject. I recommend you to be exact."

Mr. Begin replied: "Will you teach me to be exact? Sit quietly, Mr. Peres, and teach yourself to be exact."

On issues of policy, Mr. Peres maintained that Israel under Lab-

our would keep military control of the occupied West Bank up to the Jordan River. But he said he had no wish to rule the 1.3 million Arabs who live in occupied territories.

Mr. Begin said Israel would not allow Arabs to rule the West Bank.

"We will not give any part of the land of Israel to (His Majesty King) Hussein or Arafat (Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation)," he said.

Likud off guard

Labour's attacks caught Likud off guard. In its nightly television campaign programmes Likud stopped showing Mr. Begin in his more emotional moments of rhetoric. The prime minister continued giving impassioned performances in public but appeared on television neatly suited, calmly discussing problems of state.

Mr. Begin and his aides have indignantly denied that the Lebanese crisis or the Iraqi raid had anything to do with the election.

What initially had been viewed on all sides as a key election issue ended up with a relatively small airing. This was the state of the economy, the annual inflation rate of 134 per cent, lack of growth, rising unemployment and mounting foreign debts.

HOTELS SUPPLEMENT

The Jordan Times will soon publish a special Supplement on Hotels operating in Jordan. Advertisements for it will be accepted until June 29. For all queries about the Supplement please contact:

IRSHAD NAJAM Phone 67171-4 Amman 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

NATIONAL

Measures to increase trade set between Jordan, Romania

AMMAN, June 26 (Petra) — Jordan and Romania have agreed to boost the level of trade between them, and in particular to increase Jordan's exports of phosphates and other goods to Romania, according to Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade Mohammad Al Horani.

Mr. Horani was speaking upon returning to Amman after a working visit to Romania as member of an official Jordanian delegation led by National Planning Council President Hanna Odeh.

Seminar held on dam area development

AMMAN, June 26 (J.T.) — A seminar held yesterday at the department of agricultural research and guidance discussed a study on the development of roads and general rural development near the lower end of the King Talal Dam reservoir.

Speaking at the seminar organised by a team from the Arab Organisation for agricultural development, was Minister of Agriculture Marwan Dudin, who described the role of his ministry in the preparation of studies on this subject.

23. The talks with Romanian officials resulted in agreement on establishing Jordanian and Romanian trade centres in Amman and Bucharest for the purpose of promoting trade. Officials from both countries will start taking steps to open these centres, he said.

Furthermore, he said, the two sides agreed to conclude long-term agreements under which the Jordanian Ministry of Supply will purchase meat from Romanian food corporations, and officials

Arab youth, sports aides to meet here on Sunday

AMMAN, June 26 (Petra) — The Arab youth and sports executive council will open its sixth meeting in Amman on Sunday.

Ministers of youth from seven Arab states will take part in the three-day meeting, in which sport-related issues in the Arab World will be discussed. Among these will be arrangements for sporting competitions among Arab schools scheduled for next year in Amman; the Euro-Arab dialogue on sports matters, and the sixth sports festival, which will be held in Damascus in August.

Members of the executive council are: Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates.

JWA picks new board

AMMAN, June 26 (Petra) — Dr. Mahmoud Al Samra of the University of Jordan was elected president of the board of the Jordanian Writers Association (JWA) during elections held today. Ten others were elected board members.

The JWA yesterday concluded its fourth annual festival at the Professional Associations Com-

plex. Taking part in the six-day festival were Jordanian and other Arab poets, writers, and artists. It was also attended by Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar.

Other topics that were discussed during the visit covered projects being implemented in Jordan by Romanian corporations, Mr. Horani said. He added that the two sides agreed to hold another meeting in the first half of next year.

New credit rate for Jordanians living abroad

AMMAN, June 26 (Petra) — New instructions issued by the Central Bank yesterday fixed the interest rates which local banks may charge on credit facilities extended to Jordanians living abroad. Local banks will from now on charge a minimum 10 per cent rate on such credit facilities, instead of nine per cent, and a maximum of 12 per cent instead of 10.

The banks' commission on the credits will remain at the same maximum level of two per cent, according to the instructions.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Arab engineers meet today

AMMAN, June 26 (J.T.) — The Federation of Arab Engineers' higher council will open an extraordinary meeting in Amman on Saturday to discuss the Arab-Israeli conflict in general, and the recent Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor in particular. Participants in the three-day meeting will also review the implementation of resolutions and recommendations passed by the federation's 15th meeting, as well as topics to be discussed by an energy conference which will be held in Nairobi in September.

2 foreign ships blacklisted

AMMAN, June 26 (Petra) — Two foreign ships have been added to the blacklist for violating the regulations laid down by the Arab office for the boycott of Israel, according to a decision by Minister of Finance and Customs Salem Mas'adeh. The black listed ships are the Greek ship Atlantis and the Singaporean vessel Rio Grande.

Hashem Al Jayousi dies at 78

AMMAN, June 26 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein today delegated Prince Ra'd Ibo Zaid, the chief chamberlain, to take part in the funeral of the late Mr. Hashem Al Jayousi, and to offer his sympathy to the Jayousi family. Mr. Jayousi, born in 1903, served as a cabinet minister several times, and was a member of the Upper House of parliament at the time of his death. He was the bearer of three medals, including the Independence medal, first order.

21 injured on road in one day

AMMAN, June 26 (J.T.) — Twenty-one people were injured as a result of 22 traffic accidents over the last 24 hours, the Public Security Directorate announced today. Two children, a brother and sister, were admitted to hospital after they fell out of a window, a directorate spokesman said. And in the Abu Laban region of Tafila District, a forest fire destroyed an area of about 100 dunams before being brought under control, he added.

AUB alums hold benefit bazaar

AMMAN, June 26 (Petra) — Mrs. Laila Sharaf today opened a charitable bazaar held by the alumni club of the American University of Beirut. On sale at the bazaar, held at the club's headquarters in Beirut, were traditional products and handicrafts, as well as children's books and national Jordanian costumes. Members of the club and a crowd of guests attended the opening of the bazaar, whose proceeds will benefit handicapped people in Jordan.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

* "City Reflections" displaying photographs of the City of London by Brian Wigginton, at the British Council in Jabal Amman.

* An exhibition of photographs of the American West by the American photographer Ansel Adams, at the American Centre, off Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

USED ARTICLES FOR SALE

Siemens Electric heater/radiator 220 V, 1000 '1500 Watts (2-Switch).
G.E. Refrigerator, "No Frost", 21 cu.ft. with combination freezer with transformer 110/220V
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VW Volkswagen Model 1303 S - 1973 - about 50,000 kms. Duty not paid.

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Uniting Jordanian women through work

A government programme and to advance the country's development, Phyllis Hunt reports.

AMMAN — Jordan's women are to be encouraged to take jobs in order to boost the country's economy. Director of Women's Affairs at the Ministry of Social Development Mrs. Sifam Qasem is examining ways to encourage women to play a greater part in the development of the country.

Already Jordan has women working as doctors, lawyers, airline pilots, teachers and pharmacists. But Mrs. Qasem would like to see women breaking still more ground.

"We want women to be economically independent," she told the Jordan Times. "I believe that women can help to raise their own living standards and contribute to the country."

Mrs. Qasem is interested in helping to set up cottage industries which could be handled by women whose circumstances mean they cannot actually leave the house in work.

Forty-eight per cent of the population are women, but only 18 per cent of these, have gainful work.

"We are trying to bring women into one union. They have the ability, many have the education and they now have the desire to contribute what they can," Mrs. Qasem added.

As a first step towards this goal,

a family planning campaign is to be launched in July. "Many women appreciate the need to have a sensible number of children," Mrs. Qasem said. "If you have a large family which you cannot care for properly, this is not good for the family. Our society is based on a solid family structure, which will be stronger if all children are adequately provided for."

The next step is to tackle illiteracy. At the moment 38 per cent of women can neither read nor write — but they are keen to learn. Many of them learn to read in order to help their children, and some are even studying at the university with their sons and daughters.

To help implement these ideas the Higher Council for Women's Affairs, under the chairmanship of Her Majesty Queen Noor, has been established. Its aim is to establish and meet the needs of women.

Jordan is in fact leading the Arab World with its treatment of women. According to the constitution they are equal, and they all have the right to vote. They are entitled to maternity leave, and

have equal pay in government departments. This has been a long time in coming but it has been done. His Majesty King Hussein, Mrs. Qasem believes are no barriers to women.

the profession of their choice has never found them, and she thinks they are willing to accept women colleagues.

"Progress here in Jordan has been over the last 10 years," Mrs. Qasem said. "But the advances have not been in the cities, and we need to see better educational facilities for women in the country."

Mrs. Qasem started her career after spending two years in Egypt and her husband worked in Jordan, where she was principal of the Millatun School. She resigned to start a family.

She has now returned to Jordan, taking her present job as a secretary just two months ago. "They should support each other in marriage and in work," Mrs. Qasem said. "We can't expect a miracle, but we are making

Hussein raps Begin...

(Continued from page 1)

King Hussein said Israel might impose war on us. This is a likely possibility particularly after the attack on the nuclear reactor in Baghdad. Consequently, he asked, is there any doubt that Israel, with its disregard for all international norms, its arrogance and the weapons at its disposal, cannot strike at any place it wants? The question then confronts the Arab World: When shall we act with resolution, determination and manliness to build our strength and to cope with this challenge?

He described his recent visit to the Soviet Union as very successful and that it took place under delicate circumstances for the Middle East and the world. He

said his talks in Moscow took place in the utmost frankness and clarity, with discussions of all questions and topics regarding relations between Jordan and the U.S.S.R.

As for the questions related to this part of the world, he said, we repeated our appreciation for the principled stands of those who sided with the Arab cause and the bases upon which peace should be established, including full Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab areas and Jerusalem and the recognition of the rights of the Palestinians to their national soil and the establishment of an independent state there.

King Hussein added: "As for the trip I am scheduled to make at the end of this year to the United States in response to an official

invitation—that is, if place—I will be as usual and clear." He said he was sure these important issues there any possibility change in the stands of the States towards Israel at the issues of the area, and they take into account Nation? Will the U.S. part a path serving its national interest, or will it continue to support Zionist forces? questions lie in the science of every Arab King said.

Asked about Jordanian relations, the King said: "Always been concerned with the Arab Nation. Even though and saddening phase we are living through we Arabs will build. We are still at the end of the two peoples in the world, and consequent service of our Arab Nation fronting Israeli threats dangerous situations in the world."

King Hussein said: "We are standing on the confrontation lines with the world. We will do the impossible for the faith and to prove the Arab nation with this to see to it that neither anyone else gets in a deal blows to any part of the world."

Relations with Syria at this time, the King said, are not as bad as they are. Actually, Jordan's never changed, he said: "interference in our domestic affairs, and we do not allow to interfere in the affairs. We take our stands on the our sensing of the nation towards our Arab brethren. Asked about the situation in Lebanon, the King said: "We still favour every action to the preservation of Lebanon's sovereignty and independence. We will support any action to help this goal because it is in every Arab state and in Arab Homeland."

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The American Centre cordially invites the public to an exhibition of photographs of the American West by the famous American photographer Ansel Adams.

The exhibition will be open from 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Sunday through Thursday until July 9.

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JORDAN WEEKLY CALENDAR

(Week of June 27-July 7)
EXHIBITIONS

CONTINUING: The British Council continues to present the exhibition "City Reflections", displaying photographs of the City of London by Brian Wigginton. The artist photographs reflections of buildings within surfaces of others, and so explores the relationships between them.

The American Centre presents an exhibition of photographs of the American West by the American photographer Ansel Adams. The exhibition is open to the public at the centre's auditorium, off Third Circle in Jabal Amman.



by American photographer Ansel Adams, on exhibit at the American Centre.

FILMS

Goethe Institute presents a series of films, each starting at 8 at the institute in Jabal Amman according to the following schedule:

DAY, June 29: "Heart of Glass" (1976), directed by Patrick (in German, with English sub-titles).

DAY, June 30: "Everybody for Himself and God Against" (1974) (in German, with English sub-titles).

In conjunction with the exhibition "City Reflections", the British Council presents two feature films "Changing of the Guard" and "Reflections of a London Summer". The first show is the colour and tradition of the guard at Buckingham Palace, followed by a bright and lively portrait of London in the city.

VIDEOTAPE PROGRAMME

DAY, June 30: The American Centre presents a videotape of CBS television news for the past week. The tape will run at noon and 4 p.m., at the centre's auditorium, off Third in Jabal Amman.

Pollution watch

By Dina Matar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Two years ago, the waters of Jordan's greatest man-made water supply, the King Talal Dam reservoir, were found to be badly polluted and unsuitable for domestic or even agricultural purposes.

Now, the degree of the dam's pollution is not so alarming, according to a joint research project sponsored by the Water Supply Corporation (WSC) and carried out by the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), the University of Jordan and the Ministry of Health.

Results from the first part of the three-year project showed that the quality of the water has improved. This is due to Jordan's record rainfall over the past two winters, which filled the dam and diluted the pollution.

Still, extensive studies are to be conducted before any decision is taken to use the water for domestic purposes. Now, the water is being used only for irrigation in the Jordan Valley.

Standards sought

The research work is part of a long-term project to draw up a set of standards on the amounts waste Jordanian industries should be allowed to discharge into the Zarqa River and the water ways that flow into the reservoir. About 90 per cent of Jordan's industry is located in the Amman-Zarqa area, and the real dangers to the dam stem from the increasing quantities of pollutants, especially minerals and organic waste — mainly industrial by-products — dumped into the river.

A research project done two years ago showed that the dam's waters were severely polluted; but it was conducted after a prolonged drought, when the dam's watershed did not receive any substantial rainfall.

The results were discouraging, but the WSC did not take them at face value. Attempts at improving the dam's waters were not abandoned, and with the help of top scientific and research institutions in Jordan, follow-up studies have been carried out since.

The concern of officials at the

WSC is due to the fact that by the year 1990 Jordan will be exploiting all its surface and ground water resources, and the country will still be looking for enough water for a rapidly increasing population. Mr. Aref Baha-Eddin, WSC deputy director general, says, "To supply the country with sufficient water we have to exploit all avenues available, or else we have to create some new ones."

Dry dilemma

The WSC had two alternatives, according to Mr. Baha-Eddin — either to ignore the results of the first study conducted on the dam's waters or to desalinate the water of the Dead Sea. Both alternatives were rejected, and the dam's waters received further attention.

To alleviate the problem, the government in late 1980 issued "Standard No. 202", a stringent law that restricts the flow of industrial effluents into the Zarqa River. The law decrees that all industries along the river should build recycling plants so their industrial waste will not affect the water's quality.

Now, with the help offered by the RSS, the University of Jordan and the Ministry of Health, the environmental situation has improved slightly.

Dr. Hani Al-Shak'a head of the inorganic chemistry unit of the RSS Industrial Chemistry Department, told the Jordan Times, "Our primary results indicate that the concentration of inorganic constituents and heavy metals is not a threat to health at the moment."

But another well-informed source close to the project told the Jordan Times that the samples brought from the dam's waters showed a certain percentage of mercury, which is a toxic heavy metal — even when found in small

concentrations.

The presumed source of the mercury has been pinpointed at one factory on the Zarqa River, since there is no other imaginable source.

Every two weeks, and sometimes every week, a special team from the RSS and the University of Jordan takes samples of the dam's water, and the concentration of pollutants is determined at the different laboratories. Analysis has shown that although some minerals and heavy metals are found in the dam's waters, inorganic waste compounds (phosphates, nitrates, and ammonia) is more abundant. This waste is thought to come from the Amman-Zarqa sewage treatment plant, which deposits its water in the Zarqa River. The effluent flow from the plant contains a high concentration of nitrate, which increases the degree of in-

organic pollution.

"The treatment plant is overloaded," Mr. Baha-Eddin told the Jordan Times, "since Amman's population has increased over the past few years, while the plant's capacity remained the same."

Now, officials at the plant want to relieve the load. However, Dr. Fuad Hashwah, a microbiology professor at the University of Jordan who has been researching the dam's water quality for four years with the help of some colleagues, feels that the concentration of organic and inorganic nutrients in the dam is still high, "although the pollution has diluted."

"The water could be used for agricultural purposes," he told the Jordan Times, "but it needs further treatment before we even think of using it for drinking."

The increasing concentration of nitrates, phosphates and ammonia fosters "eutrophication", which leads to the over-production of algal blooms and other water plants, some of which could excrete materials toxic to livestock

and human beings.

If the eutrophication process continues at the present rate, this will cause increasing production of algae in the water, which will eventually lead to the complete breakdown of the ecosystem and the death of all fish there.

"We are dealing with a dynamic body that changes according to the temperature, amount of rainfall, and concentration of pollutants," Dr. Hashwah said.

Despite the improvement in the dam's water quality, "we have to do regular follow-up studies, since the next winter season might not be as promising," he remarked. He added that although the government has taken the right step in issuing Standard No. 202, the Zarqa River's waters are still as bad as before.

The problem is aggravated by the fact that most people do not know anything about it. On Fridays, one can see numerous automobile owners washing their cars in the river as the oily waste runs off downstream.

"We hope the government will do something about this," Dr. Hashwah said, "otherwise, all our efforts will be wasted."

Dr. Hashwah's study also indicated the presence of coliform bacteria indicating a faecal contamination, which could cause gastro-intestinal disturbances and some serious diseases.

"Unless all sources of pollution are cut off, we can never use the water for domestic purposes; and we are still a long way from using it for drinking," Dr. Hashwah said.

Snail hunting

The Ministry of Health's endeavours were turned aimed in a different direction and were made with the cooperation of Dr. Elias Saliba from the University of Jordan and experts from the World Health Organisation (WHO).

After successive examinations of the dam's waters, it was found that the reservoir contained a large number of the snails which carry the parasite responsible for the debilitating disease of bilharzia, which can be transmitted through the skin.

It is generally believed that these snails came from two very old and badly polluted Roman pools near Jerash.

The Ministry of Health has been trying to control this problem, and operations carried out during the past six months resulted in the eradication of about 95 per cent of the snails found in the reservoir.

Dr. Mobammad Rida Tawfiq, head of the malaria and bilharzia section at the Ministry of Health, said, "We could not eradicate the other five per cent because they were hidden deep down in the cracks and crevices of the dam's walls."

On June 1, the Ministry of Health mounted another campaign, to destroy the remaining snails.

Foreigners treated

Other measures have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease in the Jordan Valley. Some foreign workers there, who carried the disease, have been treated; and nobody is permitted to get into contact with the dam's waters.

Dr. Elias Saliba, a parasitologist at the University of Jordan, played an important role in discovering the snails; he was the first to inform the Ministry of Health about their presence in the reservoir.

"Once the snails are found in the waters, the problem becomes really difficult to control," he told the Jordan Times.

The snails found in the waters are susceptible to infection, and could easily carry bilharzia from infected people to healthy ones, he said. The snails collected from the dam were not infected, but this does not mean that others are not.

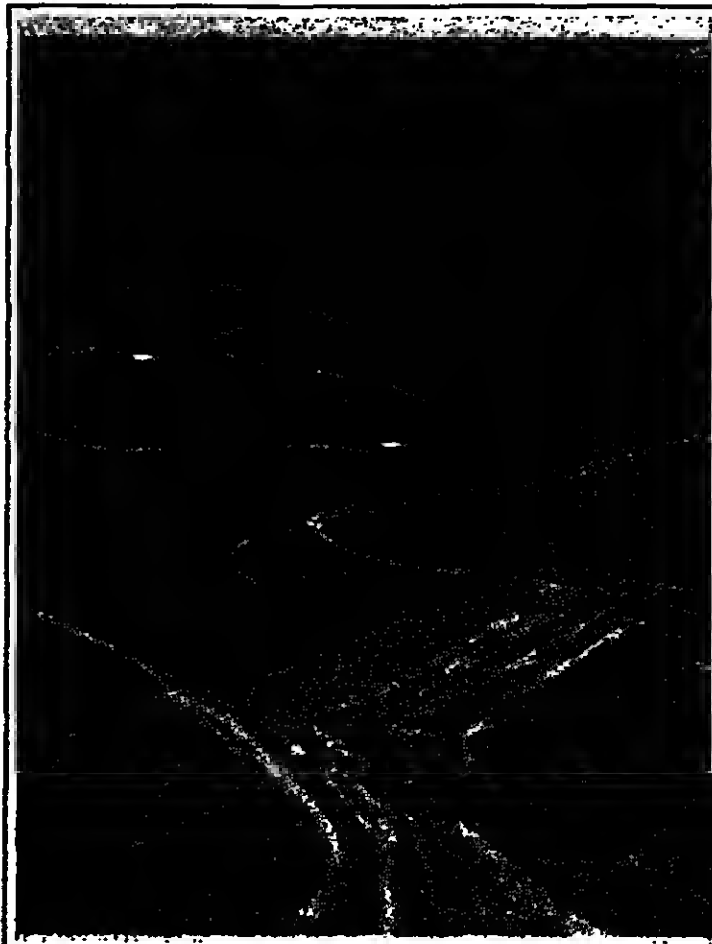
According to Dr. Saliba, any skin exposure to the water might cause infection. So far the disease has not been found in any Jordanian, but if the infected foreign workers are not treated, the disease could spread easily.

The problem has to be attended to, Dr. Saliba said. "We cannot leave it at that. We should keep the dam and all other water sources in Jordan under surveillance. The dam cannot be used for recreational purposes, and no contact should be allowed."

"Nobody should swim in the water without proper protective covering, because we do not want the problem to start. At the moment, the water could be used for irrigation, provided people use the proper precautions."

The dam's water has proven to be a very suitable habitat for the snails, since the water is calm and the weather is relatively hot at this time of the year.

"If we really want to control the outbreak of any illness, we have to treat the patients, control the snails and most importantly, we have to promote health awareness among the public," Dr. Saliba said.

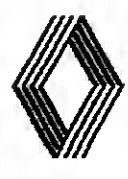


The dumping of industrial waste into the Zarqa River seriously threatens the King Talal Dam reservoir.



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The task ahead

THE GROWING opposition in the United States Congress to the sale of five Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) radar planes to Saudi Arabia will add to the already intense disillusionment with American policy in the Middle East. In the coming few months, new pressures will be felt in Arab states, such as Jordan and Saudi Arabia, that have traditionally tried to find a common ground between pan-Arab national interests and constructive ties with the West as a whole, and the United States in particular. Those efforts appear to be falling apart in this year of eye-opening events. It is becoming increasingly difficult for any Arab leader to reconcile the national interests of the Arab Nation with a legacy of friendship and cooperation with the United States. When certified foreign policy imbeciles such as Oregon Senator Robert Packwood can say "they (the Saudis) have displayed a hostility that must be interpreted as their deliberate intentions to promote continued instability in the Middle East," the decision-makers of the Arab World can only shake their heads in sorrow and conclude that they are dealing with an American policy-making system that is most noteworthy for its ability to integrate imbecility into the fabric of democratic processes. The pressure that is already evident in the Arab World will require of our leaders not only an adjustment in traditionally close ties with the United States, but also a far more meaningful set of policies to counter what we perceive as an aggressively anti-Arab policy conducted jointly by Israel and the United States. The Arab World's political leadership is now required to formulate policies on a scale and of a seriousness that are unprecedented in recent history. The success or failure of this effort will largely determine events in the region for many, many years to come.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: The statement made by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan following the talks with French President Francois Mitterrand indicate a positive impression formed by these talks, clearly implying that the new French administration strongly adheres to the independence of its foreign policy and will maintain a responsible, positive stand.

The Jordanian-French talks have created the opportunity for increased interaction and understanding between Jordan and France, which has begun a new era.

The direct contact between Jordan and France, which took place at the highest level, is a positive Arab move, which successfully penetrated the psychological barriers with which Israel tried to shut off President Mitterrand and his administration from the Arab World. Israel fabricated these barriers by spreading rumours of a strong friendship between Mitterrand and Begin, implying that such a friendship would cause France during Mitterrand's presidency to relinquish its values, principles and commitments and turn into an Israeli ally at the expense of its previous commitments.

Israel was hoping that these barriers would obstruct positive Arab-French rapport and damage Arab-French relations, which have become stronger over the past several years. Mitterrand's administration, however, realised the Israeli plot and avoided falling into its trap by sending French envoys to the Arab World as soon as it assumed office. The Arabs also did not fall into the trap and contacted President Mitterrand and his administration as Prince Hassan did.

There is no doubt that the Jordanian-French talks have paved the way for Arab-French rapport, in spite of subversive Israeli influences. This will enable Mitterrand's government to contribute toward achieving a just, comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict without being hindered by the false image with which Israel tried to smear the new French government.

AL DUSTOUR: The talks between His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and French President Mitterrand will undoubtedly have a positive effect on Arab-French relations and will increase trust and cooperation between the Arabs and the new French government. This will enable France to pursue its positive role within the European community of formulating a joint European stand for the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Prince Hassan's statements following his meeting with Mitterrand indicate that the new French government has an objective view of the Middle East crisis, which, nevertheless, is still not up to Arab expectations and requires further Arab efforts to develop it into a form more compatible with the requirements of peace.

Prince Hassan clarified this point and expounded the danger of the continued Zionist occupation and Israel's persistent aggression against the Arab Nation, both of which threaten the security of the region and endanger the interests of the entire world.



'I tried to reach you by telephone'

Muslim scholars' conference

Scholars study 'Islamic Alternative'

BELMONT, Massachusetts — "It is their drama. It is their life. They are not external, impartial spectators. They are indigenous, a part of the tradition."

The distinctive and important role of Muslim scholars in a recent U.S. conference on Islam was thus characterised by Hassan Hanafi, professor of philosophy at Cairo University.

Prof. Hanafi and other specialists from the Middle East, North Africa, Asia, Europe, and the United States convened in Belmont, Massachusetts, in early June for an exchange of views on "The Islamic Alternative: persistence and prospects of adoption." It was the first international symposium sponsored by the recently founded Institute of Arab Studies, and various participants agreed with Mr. Hanafi's assessment that the meeting reflected "high standards" of scholarship.

The Cairo professor noted that in comparison with other international conferences on Islam he had attended, the Belmont seminar featured a larger representation from the world of Islam — a factor which he said contributed to the success of the meeting.

During two days of discussion, some 40 participants examined the important trends and controversies surrounding the Islamic alternative, focusing on its Egyptian, Turkish, North African, pan-Arab and international contexts.

Specific sessions addressed such themes as "Islamic revival in the 19th century," "Wahhabism and Mahdism," "The persistence of the Islamic alternative in Iran," and "The social bases of the

revivalist movement in Egypt." Seminar convener Ibrahim Abu Lughod, professor of political science at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois, explained that the scholarly exchange was intended principally to "facilitate a greater appreciation of the dynamics of Islam in the contemporary Arab World" at an historical juncture when many Arab and non-Arab societies have adopted Islam as the official ideology of the state and where Islam may be exerting a variety of pressures on societal development throughout the Islamic World.

The intellectual discourse on the relationship between Arabism and Islam has been so sustained and consistent that it is virtually impossible for an institute of Arab studies anywhere not to deal with the Islamic dimension," Prof. Abu Lughod said in opening remarks to the seminar.

Mr. Edward Said, Columbia University professor and chairman of the board of directors of the Institute of Arab Studies, outlined the objectives of the institute, which officially opened in August 1980.

He told conference participants that the institute was founded solely to promote knowledge and scholarship about all aspects of Arab life and culture and expressed the hope that it would become the leading centre of exchange and debate between Arabs, non-Arabs and "anyone interested in problems of the Arab World."

The institute is "one of the more important intellectual enterprises we have tried to undertake as Arabs and Arab-Americans in this country," he pointed out.

Prof. Said emphasised that the institute, a non-profit organisation, is linked neither to a university programme nor to political and strategic interests in the United States. In addition to bi-annual international seminars, activities of the organisation encompass a fellowship programme for scholars, public lectures, workshops, and, in conjunction with the Association of Arab-American University Graduates, the publishing of the "Arab Studies Quarterly," a journal on the Arabs, their culture, history and institutions.

Conference participant Khaled Sa'ed, a political consultant and writer from Kuwait, linked the value of the seminar to the expected future role of the institute as a vehicle to improve understanding between the American and Arab peoples.

Who trusts whom with N-bombs?

France -- the loner in the nuclear camp

Within days of announcing a freeze on nuclear weapon testing in the South Pacific, the French Defence Ministry appeared to have second thoughts, and assured the puzzled world that the stop was only temporary. David Fishlock explains the pressing technical and scientific reasons why nuclear powers test their deadly arsenals.

LONDON: Britain's first nuclear weapon — a bomb — showed a marked reluctance to leave the V-bombers.

Conventional bombs, nonetheless heavy by virtue of a vast amount of steel casing round the high explosive, fell readily from the bomb bay. The nuclear bomb, although very big, was essentially a few kilograms of plutonium wrapped in uranium. So different were its ballistics that it tended to hug the aircraft instead of falling away cleanly to the ground.

Nuclear tests are carried out for one main and some lesser reasons. The main reason is to test the complex package put together by the nuclear warhead designer. So complex is the physics of nuclear reactions that today, 36 years after the first nuclear explosion, even the most experienced weapon designers still cannot be absolutely certain of their calculations. Tests do go wrong.

A lesser reason for nuclear

weapon tests is to best modification of a weapon during a lifespan which may be as long as 20 years. The designers want to be sure that the modification has upset nothing else in such a complex system.

A third reason is to test an ageing stockpile. This is done only rarely, however, because so little reliable information can be gained from a single weapon plucked from a stockpile and then necessarily interred with extensively to adapt it for an underground test.

Underground testing was begun in the 1960s, as the U.S. and Russian response to the Partial Test Ban Treaty forbidding atmospheric explosions. It was only partial because both nations knew they would need tests if they were to develop new weapons. France was not party to this treaty and

BUSINESS HORIZON

No economics please, we are Arabs!

By Fahed F.

ECONOMICS AND POLITICS are two dimensions of the same social reality. There is no economy which is completely independent and separate from politics; and by the same token there is no policy which is not related to economic facts of life.

No wonder then if I dealt with politics in a business-oriented column, just as there should be no eyebrows raised if Tareq Masarweh addressed some economic issue in his column.

In the whole world, economics and politics go hand in hand. A nation which is a political weapon, which the United States utilises in its negotiations with the Soviet Union on strategic arms limitation in Europe, or Moscow's intervention in Afghanistan. The export of wheat, or for that matter suspension of it, is directly related to the political positions of the other party. What is true of wheat exports is also true of high technological equipment, such as advanced computers. IBM is not allowed to sell any piece of equipment to any foreign country without a prior license issued by the U.S. State Department, even if such sale was made by one of its foreign subsidiaries and manufactured outside the United States.

The economic boycott weapon was invented by America, who used it more than any other country in the world against its rivals for the purpose of punishment or pressure so that they may yield to American policies and wishes.

America is a strong country, both politically and militarily. It is a super power which can reach its targets by political and military means; yet it purposefully integrates politics with economics and daily uses its economic weapons.

The Arabs on the other hand are required to fully divorce politics from economics. They can, for instance, take a position against America by issuing memorandum of condemnation, or by hardline speeches, or even by severing diplomatic relations. But all this should affect neither supplies of Arab oil covering one quarter of America's needs, nor the Arab-American trade relations that allow America to sell to the Arab World more than one seventh of its overall exports!

This divorce between politics and economics did not come about in good intentions, because it is the only way to nullify the political and military power of the Arab World and guarantee the failure of Arab

policies in attaining its targets. The world is well that Arab politicians are meaningful about the weight if they are from their natural consequences.

Arab rulers, on the other hand, know this. In order to use their weapons in any interstate measures to damage other Arab side. His actions like closure of airports, coast guards and exports of Arab labourers and the movement of public capital.

What we need is an opposite: neutral economies among countries to prevent Arab rulers from inflicting damage on the Arab people. In the same time, political and economic, especially in oil supplies and foreign funds, which, either, form the only tool in the hands of Nation that can be an international arena to collectively restore Arab and credibility and raising the just so-called Middle East.

about the process of Islamisation" — by which Islam is transmitted from sophisticated urban centres to tribal situations.

Little is known about this phenomenon. "Simply because Arab, Iranian, Frenchmen, Americans... interested in Islam — have neglected the process of transmission as its reflective level."

"We have a very large task to accomplish," continued. "It's one that requires the of all of us, Muslims, non-Muslims, different disciplines... we all can make a contribution to this study to know the phenomenon which we are speaking before we begin and compare it."

Prof. Antoun said the Belmont conference from other conferences on Islam the discussions reflected a greater concern study of Islam be grounded in an historical structural context. "There was awareness, he said, that Islam should be studied in general and that the difference of Islam in different milieu should be considered not only ideological differences also differences in terms of class formation, groups, and the particular historical circumstances."

In summarising the conclusions of the conference, Iqbal Ahmad of the Institute of Islamic Studies in New York, emphasised the question of an Islamic alternative rest what that alternative "will have to be basic issues of our society." These include the rights of religious minorities; the political and economic rights of women; the national question within given Muslim and the issue of ownership of means of production and distribution of health in society.

Other speakers at the conference in John Voll, University of New Hampshire; Ibrahim, American University of Beirut; Marwan Buhairi, American University of Beirut; Muhammad Arkoun, Institut d'Études Islamiques, Paris; and Mr. Nawaf, a medical doctor from Cairo.

U.S. ICA Feature

continued with atmospheric tests. Only recently has it gone underground.

In one sense, the treaty complicated life considerably for the weapon designers of the nuclear powers, for they could learn a lot from atmospheric emissions about the lines of development of each other's designs. But the political pressure to stop the radioactive pollution was overwhelming.

As a result the U.S. — and presumably Russia — has developed a remarkably sophisticated system for testing weapons underground, in man-made caverns with air pumped out to simulate conditions high in the atmosphere.

Not least of the tricks of this technique is one which allows the scientists to expose nuclear weapon systems to the gigantic blast of "prompt" radiation — X-rays, gamma-rays and neutrons —

derived by a thermo-nuclear (H-bomb) explosion.

This radiation blast not only administers what one scientist calls a "dirty great kick," more vicious than the shock of launching the weapon, to anything in its path. It can also interfere seriously with electronic circuits, and nuclear weapons depend totally on electronics.

The trick of successful underground testing, therefore, is to use it simultaneously to demonstrate a new design and to see how that design will resist the explosion of an enemy's nuclear weapon, say from an anti-ballistic missile far out in space.

It means, in effect, finding a way of allowing the blast of "prompt" radiation from the nuclear explosion to strike the systems being tested for "radiation hardness," yet being able to slam the door shut against debris from the underground explosion, otherwise would demolish systems.

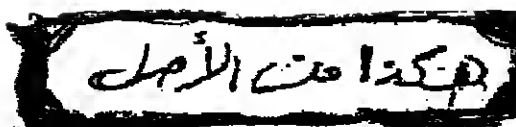
Britain resumed work six years ago, with the £1 billion Chesham programme, leading last year Government's announced successful new Polaris.

Britain resumed work six years ago, with the £1 billion Chesham programme, leading last year Government's announced successful new Polaris.

France has no at laboratory, with the U. other nation, an nuclear which would allow its de weather a long hiatus in testing.

Financial Times News

مكتبة الأمل



MIDDLE EAST

Palestinian self-rule will come soon, Sadat hopes

CAIRO, June 26 (R) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has said he expected to reach an agreement with the Israelis by the end of the year on granting autonomy to Palestinians on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

In an interview published today in the semi-official daily Al-Ahram, Mr. Sadat said Palestinian autonomy would be among topics discussed with President Reagan when he visits Washington in August.

President Reagan would also be expected to discuss the issue with the new Israeli prime minister after the 30 July elections.

Mr. Sadat said there is a strong chance that the Palestinian autonomy agreement will be signed before the end of this year.

Mr. Sadat said that Egypt suspended the autonomy agreement last year in protest against Israel's formal annexation of Arab Jerusalem and its policy of building Jewish settlements in occupied territories.

Mr. Sadat said he had gone along with the Arab attitude of "merely composing slogans, I would still have the Israelis on the eastern bank (of the Suez Canal)."

Under the peace treaty, Israel handed over about 80 per cent of Sinai, which it seized during the 1967 Middle East war, and will complete its withdrawal from the peninsula next April.

President Sadat told Al-Ahram that Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi sent his cousin as an envoy late last year in an attempt to reach a secret agreement on normalising relations between the two countries.

Mr. Sadat said he refused and told the Libyan envoy he did not believe in secret accords.

President Sadat was asked by the newspaper whether Egypt should take an initiative to improve relations between Cairo and Arab countries.

The president said he could not do so before Arab countries agreed on a minimum of what they wanted, Al-Ahram reported.

All Arab countries, except Sudan, Oman and Somalia, severed relations with Egypt in 1979 for signing a peace treaty with Israel.

UNRWA protests Israeli action

VIENNA, June 26 (R) — The head of the United Nations agency helping Palestinian refugees has formally protested to Israel about the demolition of refugee homes in the occupied Gaza Strip.

Mr. Olof Rydbeck said the Israeli army had repeatedly blown up refugee homes built by the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) as a form of collective punishment for people accused of "subversive activities."

Some 76 people had been made homeless over the last two months as a result of the demolitions, the latest earlier this week, which Mr. Rydbeck said were a violation of international law.

UNRWA, which provides health, welfare and education services to some 1.8 million registered Palestine refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, the Gaza Strip and West Bank, had asked the Israeli authorities for full compensation for the damage, Mr. Rydbeck said.

Centre for U.S.-Europe M.E. cooperation opens

WASHINGTON, June 26 (J.T.) A new organisation focusing on U.S.-European cooperation in the search for Middle East peace has opened.

The organisation, Centre for U.S.-European Middle East Cooperation, will provide a vehicle for public education to dramatise shared American and Western European interests in the Middle East, according to its President, Mr. John P. Richardson.

"Despite the close social, cultural, and political ties that bind the United States and Western Europe; despite the pivotal role that Middle East oil plays in the industrial democracies on both sides of the Atlantic; and despite the potential for Superpower conflict being sparked by a local war, we and the Western Europeans often act more like rivals than allies in the search for Middle East peace," he pointed out.

Mr. Richardson went on to observe, "Western Europe has had close links with the Middle East for more than a thousand years. Although European states were until recently the major colonial powers in the Middle East and contributed to some of today's problems in the region, the European Community has developed a formula for Middle East peace that meets the central requirements of Israeli security and Palestinian national rights that must underlie a just and lasting peace. The United States alone possesses the necessary potential leverage on the Middle East antagonists, but a shared U.S.-European initiative would be far more effective."

The Centre, a tax-exempt educational organisation, will perform a variety of functions, including convening meetings between American and European public figures to discuss Middle East policy; arranging speaking tours for knowledgeable Europeans to communicate the European perspective on the Middle East; and publishing materials of a timely nature. As its first activity the Centre arranged a series of Administration and Congressional meetings for Mr. Dennis Walters, M.P., and Lord Chelwood, who head up a British Parliamentary grouping, the Conservative Middle East Council.

Bahais appeal to U.N.

NICOSIA, Cyprus, June 26 (A.P.) — The national assembly of members of the Bahai faith in Cyprus has appealed to the U.N. secretary general "to investigate a systematic plan to exterminate the Bahais in Iran."

The appeal was cabled to Mr. Kurt Waldheim in the wake of the execution of seven more Bahais in Iran earlier in the week, said a press statement by Cyprus Bahai assembly.

The statement said the latest executions have raised to 40 the total of Bahais sent to firing squads by Iran's Islamic revolutionary courts since the overthrow of the monarchy.

"But many others have been assassinated and scores are in jail, facing the possibility of summary execution at any time," the statement added.

The Bahais are a non-Muslim faith founded in Iran. It preaches universal brotherhood, believing in the divine foundation of all religions. Its headquarters are in Wilmette, Illinois.

The Cyprus assembly statement said despite their intense persecution and pressure brought upon them, the Bahais of Iran refuse to give up their faith.

Turkish Cypriots vote Sunday

NICOSIA, Cyprus, June 26 (A.P.) — Eight political parties are fielding a total of 230 candidates for a hotly contested election on Sunday for a new president of the self-proclaimed Turkish Cypriot Federated State (TCFS) and the 40 members of its parliament.

The election is the biggest test faced to Mr. Raouf Denktash the incumbent president and leader of the right wing National Unity Party (UBP).

He is being challenged by four pro-communist, a leftist and an independent (a woman) — in the separate poll for the presidency.

Analysts doubt Mr. Denktash can muster the required 50 per cent majority, and will probably have to face a runoff election for the presidency the following Sunday, July 5.

Mr. Denktash's UBP party, which gained a 53 per cent majority in 1976, to gain 30 seats in parliament, is also expected to fare worse this time.

With the leftist candidate, Mr. Ozker Ozgur of the Republican

Turkish Party (CTP) unlikely to gain a majority, analysts see little change in the policies of the TCFS, no matter which of the other right wing parties win.

This is mainly because the affairs of the TCFS are tightly controlled by Ankara ever since Turkey invaded and occupied the northern part of Cyprus in 1974.

The invasion followed the extreme right-wing Greek Cypriot coup that briefly ousted Archbishop Makarios, the Greek Cypriot who ruled as president of the whole island.

Execution of 52 urged in Turkey

ISTANBUL, June 26 (R) — The Istanbul military prosecutor has demanded the death sentence for 52 officials of a left-wing trade union confederation whose operations were suspended after last September's military coup.

An official statement said the officials, belonging to a group known as DISK, were charged with working for the domination of one class over another, a phrase often used in cases involving extreme leftist organisations accused of trying to subvert the constitutional order.

They were also charged with the less serious crime of staging illegal demonstrations.

DISK was the second biggest labour grouping in Turkey with more than 700,000 members in affiliated unions.

Both it and the extreme right-wing confederation, MISK, were suspended after the military takeover. The biggest confederation, the conservative TURK-İS, was the only one allowed to continue operating.

Two left-wing extremists have been executed for killing a U.S. navy officer and a Turkish colleague last year, the state radio reported.

They had been convicted of shooting the American, chief petty officer Sam Novello, and a Turkish naval engineer in Istanbul.

Among those in the DISK group cited today was organisation chairman Abdullah Basturk, alleged by the foreign press earlier this year to have been tortured while being held in an Istanbul prison.

In March the authorities took the unusual step of publicly denying the allegations.

Those for whom the death sentence was demanded also included DISK secretary-general Fahmi Isiklar.

The two men, along with hundreds of other DISK members, were detained after the September 12 coup. Mr. Basturk and others were held incommunicado until formally arrested in late December.

The ruling generals have been strongly critical of the country's top left-wing trade unionists. Head of state Gen. Kenan Evren has associated them with communists.

Nevertheless the demands for the death penalty surprised diplomatic observers with their severity.

The authorities have hanged eight convicted murderers since the coup, most of them found guilty of killing members of the security forces.

Under the rigid application of martial law since the coup, the incidents of factional violence, which were claiming more than 20 lives every day, have sharply declined.

OPEC role backed by Kuwaiti official

GENEVA, June 26 (R) — Mr. Hassan Ali Dabbagh, the Kuwaiti permanent representative in Geneva, has defended OPEC's attitude towards both industrialised nations and the Third World, saying it had as a pattern for action by poorer countries with few natural resources.

Mr. Dabbagh told foreign correspondents at the United Nations European headquarters in Geneva that OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) was neither a cartel, as it was often accurately described in the West, nor "politically motivated by ties."

Mr. Dabbagh said OPEC had dealt responsibly with the industrialised world also served as an example of how a group of small developing countries could have a say in deciding the price of their sole natural resource.

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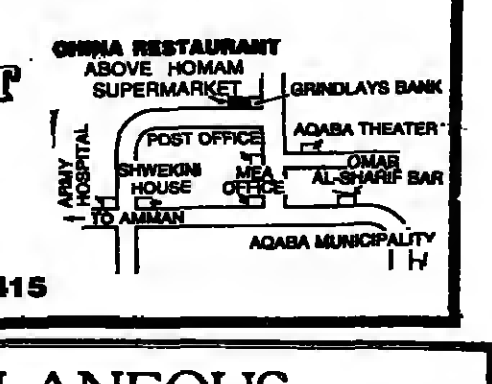
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ECONOMY

Saudi Arabia denies it intends any cut in its oil production

NICOSIA, June 26 (R) — Saudi Arabia has denied press reports that it intends to cut its oil production. Middle East Economic Survey (MEES), an authoritative oil journal, said in a special report published today.

MEES quoted an official Saudi oil industry source as issuing a specific denial of reports from London and New York that it planned to reduce output by 450,000 barrels per day (b/d) starting on July 1.

The reports quoted Western oil analysts as saying Saudi Arabia appeared to be reducing the amount of so-called war-relief crude it began producing last Autumn to

make up for supplies lost through the Iran-Iraq war.

MEES said today that production of war-relief crude had fallen from 600,000 b/d at one stage to 450,000 b/d.

Clients would phase out their purchases of this oil from July 1 because of the world oil glut and the Arab-American Oil Company (Aramco), which produces most Saudi output, would buy it from the Saudi authorities instead, MEES said.

MEES said Aramco, which groups four major U.S. oil companies, would buy the war-relief crude at the official Saudi price of \$32 a barrel, two dollars less than

other clients have been paying.

Previous clients, including France and Japan, paid \$36 a barrel in the first quarter of this year and \$4 in the second but demand for the extra supplies has tapered off because of the glut and the availability of cheaper oil elsewhere.

"Saudi Arabia's motive for maintaining output at their 10 million b/d mark in spite of the ever-increasing world oil glut is to pressure the other Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) members towards an acceptance of Saudi terms for the re-negotiation of OPEC prices," said MEES.

Saudi Arabia wants OPEC to agree on a long-term strategy under which oil price rises would be linked to inflation, currency fluctuations and economic growth.

As a first step towards this Saudi Arabia wants to unify OPEC's prices.

A Scotland Yard of the sea

New bureau combats maritime fraud

A freighter which was supposed to be loading frozen chickens in Florida was discovered discharging potatoes in Angola. This is one of many cases investigated by the International Maritime Bureau, set up five months ago to combat marine fraud.

By Adrienne Margolis

LONDON: The increasing frequency of supertanker losses and the disappearance of their oil cargoes has created greater public awareness of maritime fraud.

The most notable recent case involved the break-up of the \$24 million supertanker Salem off the West African coast in January 1980, and the subsequent discovery of the disappearance of its oil cargo valued at around \$50 million.

The London High Court ruled in April this year that the Shell International Oil Co. had been victim of a conspiracy to deprive it of its cargo, and the authorities' efforts to bring the conspirators to trial continue.

The long-running Salem case illustrates the heavy financial losses resulting from maritime fraud, and the sophistication of some schemes. With more cases coming to light, a new organisation to combat maritime fraud, the International Maritime Bureau, has been set up in London, and since the start of the year has investigated an average of a case a week, in which potential losses from suspected fraud are estimated at \$5 million per incident.

The bureau is a non profit mak-

ing organisation set up by the Paris-based International Chamber of Commerce, from which it is guaranteed funding for three years, before having to break even. Additional income is provided by a membership, so far largely shipowners and insurance companies, on a two tier system.

Smaller trading companies pay a £500 fee and larger concerns, such as trade associations and multinational companies, pay £2,500. £500 of which is set aside for direct information services. These include investigations carried out by the Bureau and educational projects, both of which are not confined to member organisations.

The bureau now believes current estimates of \$200 million annual worldwide losses from maritime fraud are likely to be understated by at least a third. The bureau's findings after a mere five months' operations indicate a greater willingness among victims of fraud to come forward to an appropriate watchdog, rather than an increase in incidences, its staff maintains.

The impetus for setting up the new international body came from a variety of sources: its director, former Port of London police chief Eric Ellen, took up a call from an international airport and seaport police conference two years ago, for fresh measures to combat maritime fraud. He headed a task force subsequently set up by the International Chamber of Commerce to look into the problem.

This culminated in a decision last October to set up the London Bureau, in recognition that fraud cases reported represented only the "tip of the iceberg". The effectiveness of an international watchdog was proved by the successes of the Far East Regional Investigative Team (FERIT)—which last year supplied a wealth of information to police, after a four month investigation of maritime fraud in the region—and a drive in Greece. Aided by the Ministry of Mercantile Marine Special Police Corps, the Greek authorities last year had more than 40 cases of alleged fraud before the courts or pending.

Although operating since January, the International Maritime Bureau opened in London officially in May, following the appointment and first meeting of its board. Board members, selected by the International Chamber of Commerce, reflect the geographical spread of the watchdog's activities. They include a British travel group and bank chief, the general secretary of the International Maritime Consultative Organisation, a member of the Greek Union of Shipowners, chairman of the All India Shipping Council and the head of a marine and aviation insurance company. Further board appointments will follow.

The bureau has already looked into some spectacular losses. An elaborate plan, conceived against the Chinese state charterers, involved the embezzlement of freight payments on 3 shipments of some 100,000 tons of grain, bound for China from the Gulf of Mexico. The case is now the subject of legal action in London.

The bureau has been alerted to the embezzlement of a \$56 million letter of credit for an Iranian arms shipment. The credit was arranged by the Iranians through a Paris bank, and the bill of lading for the shipment issued in Rio de Janeiro.

The letter of credit was cashed, but the arms never reached their destination. The Rio address at which the bill of lading was issued was discovered to be a half completed building, and the ship named in the bill of lading a 300 ton vessel built in 1937, which port authorities confirmed had never docked at Rio. Of the \$56 million cashed, \$30 million is known to be in an account at the Geneva branch of the Compagnie Financiere de la Mediterranee.

The bureau has had some success in preventing as well as investigating fraud. An Antwerp bank, seeking to authenticate a bill of lading, was unable to find a record of the vessel named loading the cargo. There was no record of the ship having put into the port, nor of the cargo being on board. Following the intervention of the bureau, a new British company is now under investigation by the fraud squad, in connection with the embezzlement of the \$5½ million letter of credit issued.

Another case involved a vessel chartered to load frozen chickens at Tampa, Florida, which was discovered instead discharging potatoes in Angola. The owners of the chartered cargo were about to instruct the bank to pay out on the \$3½ million letter of credit, but instead contacted the bureau, hav-

ing been warned about the possibility of fraud. The shipowner and the charterer are now co-operating with the bureau in investigations.


The bureau also services its membership, by giving access to information on shipping movements and by producing a confidential fortnightly bulletin on suspect practices in maritime and related areas (such as non-existent banks and companies used in trading). Special reports are being produced on areas where suspect practices are believed particularly prevalent: the first, on West African port conditions, has already appeared.

In future the bureau hopes to

widen its activities to include problems like marine insurance and to crack down on the use of double bills of lading by more than one owner. This problem has the force with the Iran-Iraq war cases particularly difficult to investigate.

Investigative work can usually be undertaken by work of maritime bureau the world. But for the new London operation to have adequate resources to make its presence felt in maritime crime.

Financial Times news



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ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEF

Japan's car exports to U.S. drop

TOKYO, June 26 (A.P.) — Japan's motor vehicle exports to the United States and Europe in May declined from the same month in 1980, but showed an overall increase of 5.5 percent, to 52 units, due to strong demand elsewhere, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association (JAMA) announced today.

A JAMA spokesman said total exports for the month were down from an all-time high of 558,981 units in April this year. Shipments of cars, trucks and buses to the United States during the month totalled 195,578 units, down three per cent from 201,564 units in May, 1980, in April 218,947 units in the United States.

Uranium deposits in Thailand?

BANGKOK, June 26 (A.P.) — The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) will send four geologists to help the Thai government search for uranium in northeastern Thailand, spokesman for the Mineral Resources Department said today.

Geological formations where uranium has been found in that many different areas in the northeast could have uranium.

LONDON STOCK MARK

LONDON, June 26 (R) — Defence-related electronic firms in active trading in continued reaction to yesterday's defence review which contained few cut-backs in orders, said. Other leading industrials were easier and at 1500 index was down 3.1 at 544.8.

CEC closed at the day's high of 733p, up 18p, while F rose 30p to 580p, dealers added. Other leading equities between 2p and 6p on renewed uncertainty over the short U.S. interest rate trend.

U.S. and Canadian shares were mixed.

Other defence related issues to rise included Plessey, added 12p at 339p, Racal added 13p at 419p while British Aerospace gained 12p at 238p after 240p.

Blue Circle, Courtaulds, Distillers, Guest Keen, Glaxo, ICI and Tubes fell between 2p and 6p though F Siddeley rose 2p to 328p against the trend. In oils bp slipped 31p, after 314p, dealers added.

U.K. government bond prices remained depressed by high interest rates with longer bonds losing up to 7/16 point, said.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

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مركزات الأمل

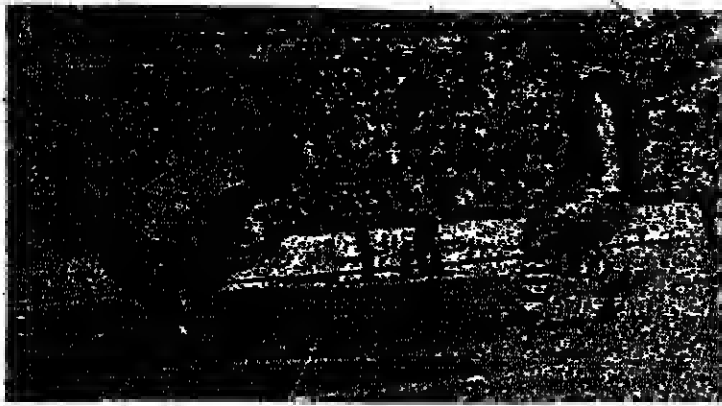
Faisally kick off to a winning start

AN, June 26 (J.T.) — Faisally defeated Wihdat club 6-5 in a game of penalty kicks in a match that ended 1-1 after extra time.

Under the patronage of Princess Majida Ra'd, the football game got under way with the first of the season between the champions — Wihdat and up winners — Faisally.

The game was not without incident. Wihdat had most of the specially in the second half. Faisally were content to defend and let Wihdat do all the attacking.

In the fifth minute of the first half, Faisally had a great chance to score, only to be accurately saved by the Wihdat goalkeeper Bassem Ta'im.



Faisally fullback Heddo (centre) defends against a charge by Wihdat centre forward Mudafar, in dark jersey (Photos by Youssef Al'Allan)

hit the crossbar twice in the first half. Wihdat scored their goal in the second minute into the second half. The goal was scored from a direct free kick taken by Khaled

Salim. The Faisally goalkeeper caught the ball, found it too hot to handle and dropped it only to watch it roll into his net.

Wihdat was the better team in the second half with a few goals denied by the woodwork. Faisally appeared to have lost the organization they had in the first half and were very often caught by the offside traps that Wihdat set up so well.

Extra time

The half hour extra time was played after the teams drew 1-1. But the extra time period could not decide a winner and the game was carried into penalty kicks.

Faisally goalkeeper Emad Zakaria saved the second penalty and to the uproar of a capacity crowd of 30,000 at the Sports City Stadium the game ended at 6-5.

The Cup and medals were presented by Princess Majida to the teams.

The proceeds of the game (JD 12,000) were presented to Princess Majida, president of Al-Hussein Muscular Dystrophy Society at the half time interval by the Iraqi Minister of Culture and Youth Mr. Karim Hussein. The match was also attended by Mr. M'n Abu Nowar, Minister of Culture and Youth and Prince Ra'd.

Tanner and Gottfried out of Wimbledon championship

LONDON, June 26 (R) — Americans Brian Gottfried and Roscoe Tanner, both seeded to reach the quarter finals, found the guile of two seasoned, but unfancied rivals too much to cope with in the second round of the Wimbledon tennis championships yesterday.

On a grey day when the rain that seemed imminent never fell, seventh seeded Gottfried went out to his 31-year-old compatriot Jeff Borowiak 6-4, 7-6, 6-4 and Tanner, seeded eighth, was upstaged by Brazil's Carlos Kirmayr, 30, who won 6-4, 6-4, 3-6, 6-2.

Tanner's defeat means that after only two rounds there are no seeds left in the third quarter of the draw and at least one unseeded player must now reach the semifinals.

Americans John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors, the second and third seeds, won through to the third round on a day when survival

proved a precarious business.

McEnroe, whose match against Mexico's Raul Ramirez was held up by rain, was kept on court a further two hours before winning 6-3, 6-7, 6-3, 7-6 but Connor's, stopped in the third set needing only 20 more minutes to dismiss New Zealand's Chris Lewis 7-6, 7-6, 6-3.

India's Vijay Amritraj, a Wimbledon quarter-finalist eight years ago, put out Teacher, the reigning Australian champion, 6-4, 2-6, 2-6, 6-2, 6-1.

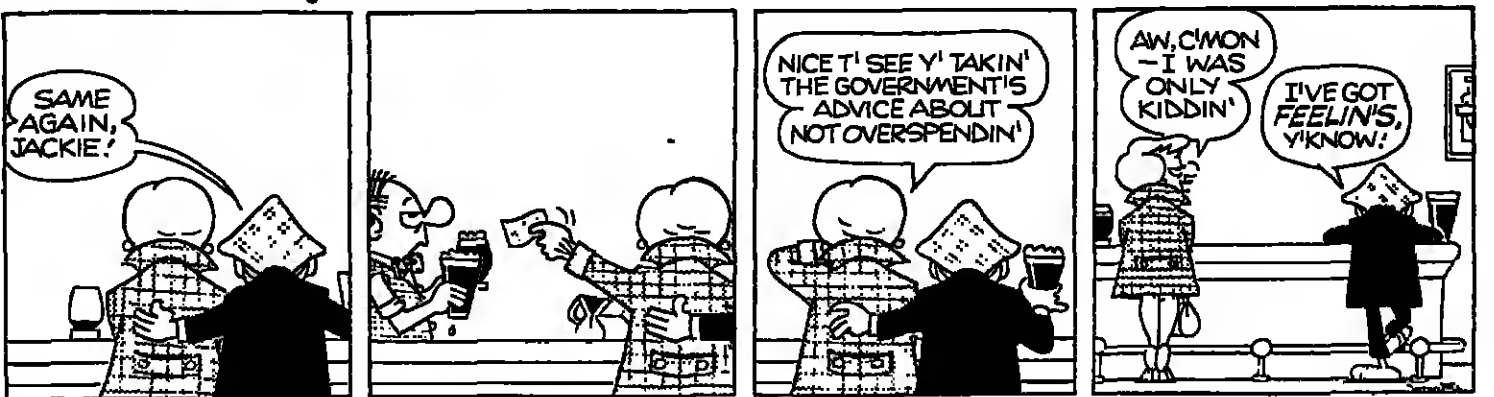
Amritraj's win was the most improbable after Teacher, recovering from the loss of the first set, looked likely to swamp the Indian as he took the second and third sets with impressive ease.

But the elegant Amritraj suddenly found the measure of Teacher's serve and after levelling at two sets all, swept into an unassailable 4-0 lead in the decider.

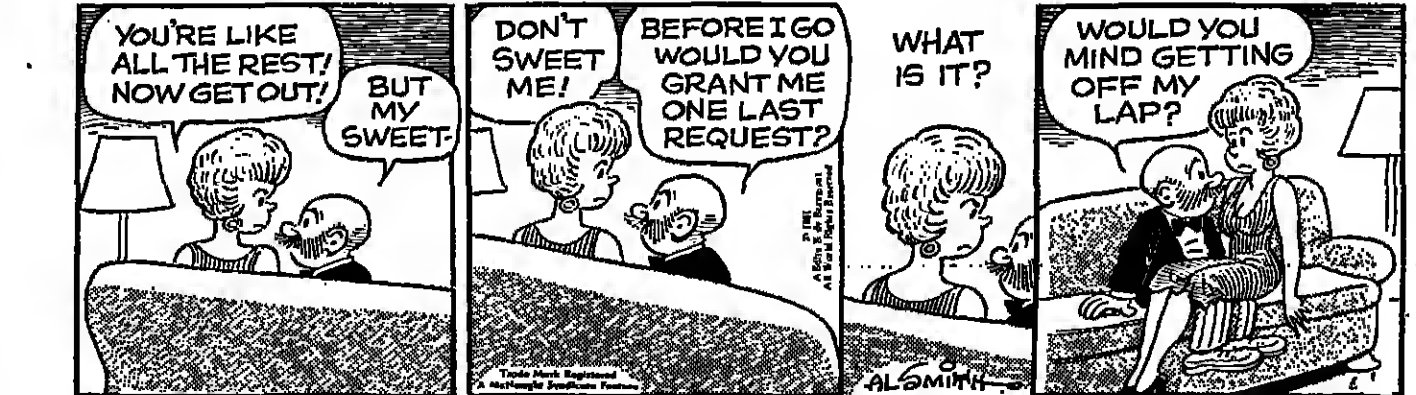
Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Leonard and Hearn retain boxing titles

TON, June 26 (R) — Sugar Leonard won his second world boxing title last night capturing the World Boxing Association junior middleweight from Uganda's Aynb Kalen as the referee stopped the ninth round.

Leonard, 27, who had never been knocked down in 36 professional fights, was floored by two treacherous right crosses to the head, struggled to his feet at the eighth. But referee Carlos J. of Panama, after some Ugandan's condition as

he leaned against the ropes, waved the American away to signify that the World Boxing Council welterweight champion had collected the WBA title.

Until Leonard caught Kalule with the two wicked right hand leads, he was locked in a battle with the Ugandan. Kalule had Leonard in trouble several times as they slugged it out toe-to-toe for most of the fight with the 30,000-strong crowd at Houston Astrodome roaring them on.

On several occasions, Leonard unleashed furious barrages that

appeared to stun Kalule. But the Ugandan, who now lives in Denmark, usually retaliated with strong right hooks or left crosses that appeared to hurt Leonard.

Leonard had been expected to jab and then dance away in an effort to elude the aggressive, swarming tactics of Kalule.

But almost from the start, the two men battled it out at close quarters with Leonard standing his ground rather than retreating under the Ugandan's straight-ahead tactics.

Leonard was ahead on the score cards of Berreal and judges Imal Fernandez and Carmodio Caden when the fight was stopped but it was close in all three cases.

On the same bill was Thomas 'hit man' Hearn of Detroit who battered Pablo Baez of the Dominican Republic to defeat to retain his World Boxing Association welterweight title.

Hearn floored Baez in his own corner for a count of six with three wicked right-handers to the jaw in the fourth round. The challenger got to his feet but Hearn drove him back into the ropes with two vicious left-right combinations and two more rights to the head.

As Baez, 23, staggered against a ring support, two minutes and 10 seconds into the round, referee Kenneth Merita of Japan stepped in and signalled it was all over.

The fourth-round knockdown was the only one in the fight but Hearn, 22, was in total command from the start.

He raked the Dominican with more than a score of solid rights and repeatedly connected with crisp left jabs and sharp combinations to the body as he cruised to his 32nd consecutive victory.

Although thoroughly outclassed for most of the fight, Baez was the aggressor throughout with Hearn content to counter-punch.

But the Dominican rarely landed an effective blow. He missed about a dozen roundhouse rights by several feet, prompting Hearn to laugh at the challenger's ineptness.

Hearn stunned Baez twice in the second round with rights to the head. But the challenger fought back and at one point drove Hearn into the ropes with a combination to the body.

But then late in the fourth round Hearn, one of the most explosive punchers in welterweight history, opened up an all-out attack to give Baez his ninth defeat as against 14 victories.

GOREN BRIDGE

CHARLES H. GOREN
1981 by Chicago Tribune

Neither vulnerable, as you hold:
6 ♠ 7 ♣ AQ10854 ♠ A4
Bidding has proceeded:
West North East
Pass 1 ♠ Pass

do you bid now?
t is a choice between a three diamonds and no trump. Two no trump is a six-card suit with 18 points? Essentially have a balanced hand with top cards in every suit. your long suit, which is a valuable source of tricks at a no trump contract, than compensates for missing point. In all, we have two no trump is the descriptive rebid.

Both vulnerable, as you hold:
10 ♠ 5 ♣ A J 3 2 ♠ A K
Bidding has proceeded:
South West North
4 ♠ Pass 6 ♠

What action do you take?
A.—There is an old and true saying: The five-level belongs to the opponents. You have already achieved your object—you have pushed East-West one level higher than they wanted to go. If you bid again, you defeat your own ends. You give up the chance to defeat the contract, and the penalty the opponents will exact may be roughly equivalent to their vulnerable game!

Both vulnerable, as you hold:
14 ♠ 4 ♣ A1032 ♠ 9863
Bidding has proceeded:
South West North
Pass Pass 2 ♠
2 NT Pass 3 ♠

do you bid now?
ur hand has suddenly to immense proportion, much so, in fact, that it leap to six spades not be out of the question. The safest course, r, and the one that on the best chance to our optimal contract, bid four diamonds, also protects against

Q.4—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ 1083 ♣ 43 ♣ KQJ6 ♠ Q1043
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT 2 ♣
4 ♠ ?

What action do you take?
A.—This hand has all of the elements of a classic sacrifice bid: the vulnerability is in your favor; your hand is almost worthless defensively; your length in partner's suit lessens his defensive potential; and your length in declarer's suit strongly suggests that partner is short there. Bid five diamonds.

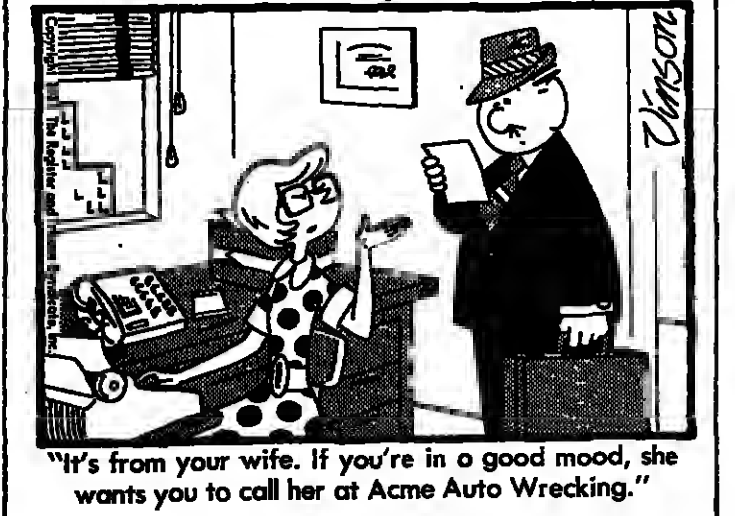
Q.5—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ 1083 ♣ 43 ♣ KQJ6 ♠ Q1043
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT 2 ♣
4 ♠ 5 ♣ Pass Pass
5 ♠ ?

What action do you take?
A.—There is an old and true saying: The five-level belongs to the opponents. You have already achieved your object—you have pushed East-West one level higher than they wanted to go. If you bid again, you defeat your own ends. You give up the chance to defeat the contract, and the penalty the opponents will exact may be roughly equivalent to their vulnerable game!

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ Q82 ♣ 3 ♣ Q9653 ♠ A1067
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 NT Pass 1 ♠ Pass ?

What action do you take?
A.—We are not partial to partners who overcall in the opponents' suit, especially when we are vulnerable. However, we presume that partner is aware of the auction and the vulnerability, so he is not stepping in at the two-level on a poor suit and weak hand. We would not dream of rescuing partner—even if he gets doubled. Pass.

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NUIFY

REDEL

ENCOUR

STUMKE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ○○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: SOGGY LITHE PANTRY ALWAYS
Answer: What happened when his luggage turned up missing?—HE LOST HIS GRIP

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1981

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day to enjoy the pursuits which bring you the greatest amount of relief from pressures. A time to express your appreciation to those who have been loyal to you in the past.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Contacting associates and talking over how to improve the relationship is wise at this time. Avoid a troublemaker.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You can make the right improvements to your surroundings now and gain added prestige. Plan the future wisely.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Your finest talents can be expressed most intelligently now and you can make a fine impression on others. Be logical.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Show that you appreciate new benefits which you now enjoy. Strive for more happiness and harmony in the home.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You are able to gain the support of those who are important in your life. Show true appreciation in a tangible way.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You are now able to get the backing you need so that you can put a new project into operation. Make improvements to property.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You can accomplish almost anything you set your mind to at this time. Attend the social tonight and show affection for friends.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Let your intuitive forces come to the fore now which can be helpful when dealing with allies. Take no risks in motion.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Think in terms of how you can help friends in need. Any social affairs to which you are invited should be attended.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Find the right appliances to make your home function more efficiently. Don't lose your temper with foes.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Obtain the information you need from the right source. A friend can be most helpful to you now. Show your appreciation.

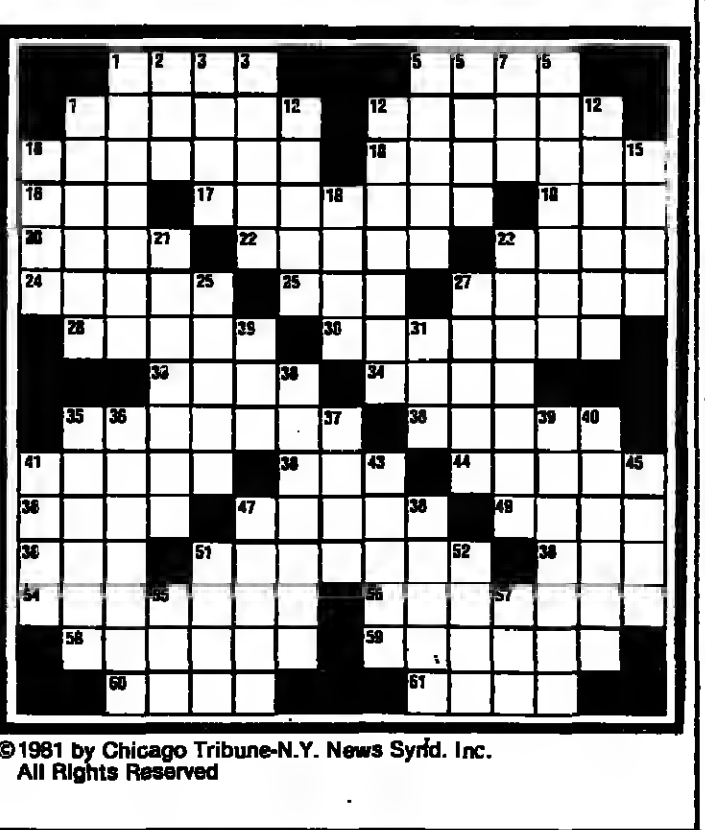
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Don't take loved ones so much for granted. Make sure your bills are paid. Take steps to improve your surroundings.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one of those persons with a particular charm that most everyone likes. There is much artistry in this nature and this should be accentuated in the educational curriculum. Don't neglect ethical training.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by Helen Fasulo

ACROSS	23 Festive	47 Sci-fi writer	18 Chinese monetary unit
1 Ground lizard	24 American lizard	49 — off (slacken)	21 Figure in a Millet painting
5 Applaud	26 Chaplet	50 Total	23 African animal
9 Clinging fish	27 Bright star in Orion	51 Tropical shrub	25 Unoccupied
11 Dissertation	28 Adversary	53 Gull	27 Lower boy
13 Filing case	30 Workman	54 Furnish	29 Voice vote
14 Caused resentment	32 Copycat	56 Swallows	31 Offer a price
16 Wood sorrel	34 City in Ohio	58 Prepared copy	33 Matured
17 Know-it-all	35 Variety of pigeon	59 Far East	35 Human form
19 New Guinea seaport	38 Postpone	60 Swallows up	36 In the fashion
20 Chinese dynasty	41 Hoosier poet	61 Cloth of gold	37 Melody
22 Bond servant	42 — mater	62 Culture medium	39 Cotton bunting
	44 Frequency		40 Take offense
	46 Culture		41 Coarse file
			43 Poplar
			45 Tidings
			47 — into (sets to work)
			48 Tangled mass
			50 Island
			51 English degree abbr.
			52 Cantata solo
			55 By way of
			57 Pro —



WORLD

Huang Hua arrives in Delhi for 'frank and sincere' talks

NEW DELHI, June 26 (Agencies) — Leaders of India and China, the two most populous nations in the world, opened talks today, a few hours after

Chinese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua arrived here in an effort to help normalise relations between the two Asian powers.

Mr. Huang and his Indian counterpart, P.V.N. Rao, posed for photographers and television teams before opening their meeting assisted by senior foreign ministry officials from both sides.

Mr. Huang is the first top leader of the Peking hierarchy to visit India since the two neighbours fought a bitter border war in 1962.

He was received with flower garlands by Mr. Rao at Delhi airport in a warm pre-dawn welcome. Other Indian officials and members of the pro-China Marxist Communist Party and the ruling Congress Party also met him.

Indian officials said that Mr. Rao's presence at the airport marked departure from protocol, because he usually does not receive visiting dignitaries at that hour.

"Indians and Chinese are brothers," shouted members of the India-China Friendship Association, a leftist organisation, as foreign and local reporters and television crews recorded Mr. Huang's arrival.

"We need to learn from each other, deepen understanding and promote friendly relations and cooperation," Mr. Huang said in an arrival statement.

He did not refer to the 1962 conflict and the territorial dispute between India and China which set back relations until 1976, when the two sides exchanged ambassadors after a 14-year break.

The border issue is to figure in talks between Mr. Huang and Indian leaders, including Mr. Rao and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Mr. Huang's mission was seen as part of a major diplomatic offensive by China for stronger ties in South Asia, as well as to normalise strained relations with India.

Mrs. Gandhi presided over two policy preparation meetings for the visit and will receive him Sunday.

The Chinese leader is accompanied by his wife, He Liliang, an official at the Chinese foreign ministry, and 10 others.

Mr. Huang said he hoped for "sincere, frank and friendly discussions" with Indian leaders and to explore together ways for further developing relations and bettering mutual understanding.

The welcome was reminiscent of the era — before the 1962 war — of close friendship between the late premiers Chou En-lai and Jawaharlal Nehru.

Local newspapers published advertisements from private business firms welcoming Mr. Huang's visit.

During his stay in India, he is to hold a news conference and go sightseeing at the Taj Mahal, the famed 17th century Mogul monument at Agra. He is scheduled to travel to Sri Lanka and the Maldives Republic next week.

This tour of the region follows recent visits by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang to three other major countries in the area, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal.

Mr. Huang's visit returns a 1979 trip to China by then Indian Foreign Minister A.B. Vajpayee, who cut short his visit after China invaded Vietnam.

Last summer, Mr. Huang postponed a trip to India after New Delhi recognised the Vietnam-installed Heng Samrin government in Kampuchea. Peking is fiercely opposed to the Samrin regime.

Earlier today, about 2,000 Tibetans demonstrated outside the Chinese embassy here against the visit of Mr. Huang.

The Tibetans, some of the 80,000 living in exile in India, carried banners saying "India remember 1962" — a reference to the

Indian-Chinese border war and "human rights and self-determination for Tibet."

In an open letter to Mr. Huang the Tibetan Youth Congress, an exile organisation here, said good Indian-Chinese relations would be possible only when Tibet, an autonomous region within the People's Republic of China, "is made an independent sovereign state."

Peking reports border clashes with Vietnam

PEKING, June 26 (R) — China said today that nine of its troops had beaten back a much larger force of Vietnamese and killed 18 of them in the latest reported clash along the tense Sino-Vietnamese border.

Three Chinese soldiers died in the six-hour battle, the People's Daily newspaper said in a front-page report.

It said about 90 Vietnamese made four attacks on a Chinese mountain-top position measuring 50 square metres which had earlier been bombarded with 200 artillery shells.

Because of shell damage to the Chinese bunkers and trenches, the troops were forced to use shell craters as foxholes, the People's Daily said.

The newspaper said the fighting occurred in the early hours of June 11. It gave no explanation for the delay in reporting the incident.

According to the Chinese media, the past two months have seen the fiercest fighting along the border since China invaded Vietnam in 1979 in retaliation for the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea.

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North Korea warns of war in peninsula

TOKYO, June 26 (A.P.) — North Korea warned in a Radio Pyongyang broadcast yesterday that the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula had increased with the election of U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the emergence of Mr. Chun Doo-hwan as president of South Korea.

The North Korean foreign ministry, in a memo commemorating the 31st anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War, also said, "If the United States truly wants peace and reunification in Korea, it will abandon the path of arming South Korea and aggravating tensions on the peninsula."

The memo demanded that the United States "immediately withdraw all nuclear weapons and remove its troops from South Korea."

Mr. Reagan has pledged his strong support of the government, in a policy change from his predecessor, Jimmy Carter, who criticised South Korea's human rights record and considered reducing U.S. troop strength there.

Soviet, Polish troops exercise as Warsaw commemorates riots

WARSAW, June 24 (A.P.) — Soviet and Polish troops held joint training manoeuvres in southern Poland as Solidarity free trade union leader Lech Walesa led 15,000 people in anniversary ceremonies in the central part of the country commemorating food riots in 1976.

Czechoslovakia, one of the sternest critics of Polish liberalism, called the observance in Radom a "provocative" celebration of "anti-state riots."

PAP, the official Polish news agency, and Warsaw Radio emphasised that the joint Soviet-Polish military exercises in Silesia were long-scheduled and "traditional."

Warsaw Radio said the exercises contribute to "the education of soldiers in the spirit of patriotism and proletarian internationalism. They also provide an opportunity to strengthen cordial personal links."

The official reports appeared designed to head off speculation that the manoeuvres were a Soviet attempt to intimidate the leadership of the Polish Communist Party.

The ceremonies in Radom were the first public commemoration of the riots there on June 25, 1976, after the communist government made one of its periodic attempts to raise food prices. Two people were killed, scores were arrested and after other protests around the country the government cancelled the price hikes.

Radom, a city of 200,000, was decorated with red-and-white flags and with posters showing a worker's face behind iron bars. Sirens and bells called people to the ceremonies.

Mr. Walesa repeated recent appeals for moderation. An anniversary ceremony was also held at the big Ursus tractor factory outside Warsaw where the workers struck in 1976 to protest the price increases.

Czechoslovakia's Prague Radio's coverage of Mr. Walesa and the Radom observance, said the events being celebrated included vandalism, and setting fire to the local Communist Party headquarters.

Western observer in Kabul predicts

Soviets will send in advanced arms 'instead of a lot more of manpower'

NEW DELHI, June 26 (A.P.) — The Soviet Union probably will send more advanced weapons instead of more troops to its war against the tenacious rebels in Afghanistan, a Western military expert predicts.

But the anti-communist guerrillas who control most of the rugged Afghan countryside also are receiving modern weapons and training, the expert said, and the Soviets "will have to do a lot of thinking."

The military observer spoke to reporters on the condition that he not be identified by name or nationality.

He asserted that Soviet troops are using toxic chemicals that are "non-persistent, lethal, mainly nerve gas. They are probably testing some new stuff, too. But the main use is of conventional stuff."

"They use it indiscriminately to clear an area," dropping gas bombs before a troop column passes through. "It makes things a lot easier."

The sources said his information confirmed a diplomatic report in March that 5,000 to 15,000 more Soviet troops had been sent to Afghanistan, a report the U.S. State Department said was not true.

Event if the 85,000 Soviet troops the U.S. government estimates are in Afghanistan have been increased to 100,000, many more will be needed to stamp out the resistance, the expert said. But "I predict more and better weapons instead" of a lot more of manpower, he added.

In the past 60 days the Soviets have started using night-vision equipment, putting a crimp into the after-dark activities of the insurgents, he said.

"They are learning a lot about the use of helicopters, the use of light armour," he continued. "I expect to see greater use by the Soviets of more sophisticated airborne weapons, such as CDBs (chemical delivery bombs) — for example."

"The rebels are getting more sophisticated, too," the expert said.

They are getting such weapons as surface-to-air anti-aircraft missiles, or SAMs, and rocket-propelled grenades across the borders with Pakistan and Iran. They also increase and improve their arsenals by capture. "All the weapons they need are available within the Soviet ranks," the expert observed.

"If the rebels ever get a lot of SAMs, the Soviets are in trouble," he added.

The fighting is reported to be intense, with the rebels continuing their harassment of the Soviets and the badly crippled Afghan army but unable to mount a swift challenge, and with the Soviets and their local allies unable to stamp out the insurgency.

In perhaps their most spectacular success, guerrillas took control of Kandahar, the country's second-largest city, earlier this year and held it for several weeks.

That probably was a mistake, the expert said, since the Soviets recaptured the city and demonstrated that the rebels are not strong enough to confront a major military force.

Yet the mujahideen, or holy warriors, as the rebels call themselves, continue to operate throughout the country and even in Kabul, despite tightened security in the capital, he said.

Western diplomatic reports in New Delhi and Islamabad, said there has been a marked increase in rebel activity in recent days in Kabul and its environs.

Spanish police push ahead with enquiry into coup plot

MADRID, June 26 (Agencies) — Police have detained a fourth Spanish army officer in connection with investigations into far right wing activities, the defence ministry said.

He is Maj. Jesus Campos Perez, who trains non-commissioned officers at the Villaverde Military Academy. Earlier this week, three officers and five civilians were detained for alleged involvement in a possible conspiracy against the government.

One of those arrested, Maj. Ricardo Saez de Ynestrosa, had been sentenced to six months in jail a year ago for his part in an earlier plot to overthrow the government.

The Spanish press continued to publish accounts from informed sources on the nature of the latest alleged conspiracy. The generally well-informed El Pais said the arrested people may have been trying to install listening devices in government offices, in a plot to take over the royal residence while King Juan Carlos was hosting a party to celebrate his Saint's Day.

Published reports said the arrested group was wiretapping the offices of Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo and planning a wave of right-wing violence to challenge the government's authority.

Meanwhile, police in northern Spain hunted for terrorists believed to be Basque separatists who shot to death two young men in the industrial town of Tolosa Wednesday. A third man was wounded in the attack outside the Basque capital of San Sebastian.

The Basque separatist organisation ETA was suspected because one of the slain men belong to the moderate Basque Nationalist Party and the wounded man was a member of Basque Communist Party, both considered enemies by ETA.

But an extreme right-wing group called the Spanish Basque Battalion claimed the killings. The new deaths brought to 31 the number slain in political violence this year.

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WORLD NEWS BRIEF

East Berlin leaders remain almost

EAST BERLIN, June 26 (R) — East Germany's Volkskammer (parliament) has formally elected the country's Council of Ministers with few changes, approving party chief Erich Honecker as state and chairman of the National Defence Committee. The parliament, elected on a single Communist-led coalition list this month, approved the Council of State deputies and members unanimously and also re-elected Prime Minister Willi Stoph. Other government ministers will be approved. Three new members joined the council, Socialist Union (Communist) Party politician member Werner Felber, politician, didate (non-voting) member Egon Krenz and trade unionist Johana Töpfer, Paul Verner. Another politician member promoted to be a deputy chairman of the council. The new members replaced several who have died and two who lost their seats. Lieslott Herforth and Albert Norden. East Germany's path is largely a rubber-stamp body which meets twice or three a year to approve government legislation.

Explosion jolts Durban war memo

DURBAN, June 26 (R) — An explosion wrecked a war memo in the centre of Durban today but caused no injuries, police. The blast occurred about an hour before thousands of were due to pass through the area on their way to work. The city's Central Memorial Square which is surrounded by office buildings, Police cordoned off the area with barb wire and bomb disposal experts began a search. Durban has been the scene of several bomb incidents, including an explosion on a recruiting office last month. The square faces the City where Internal Affairs Minister Chris Heunis was due to meet representatives of the coloured (mixed race) community in celebration of the 20th anniversary of South Africa's Republic last month were marred by bomb and grenade attacks for the outlawed black African National Congress claim possibility.

Smoking during pregnancy harmful

CHICAGO, June 26 (A.P.) — Children of women who smoke little as one pack of cigarettes a day during pregnancy, increased risks of breathing problems at birth and later abilities, a researcher says. A University of Michigan Centre Study showed women who smoked three packs a day were four times as likely as non-smoking women to give birth to a baby with a low Apgar score, which measures the heart, lungs and nervous system at functioning on from 1 to 10, said Dr. Michael Johnston. The routine test given shortly after birth. "Normally, an Apgar score of five means the chances are a child would be receiving active pulmonary resuscitation in the delivery room," Dr. Johnston said. "They may not be breathing normally, and that may impact on later development." Dr. Johnston, a paediatric pulmonologist, said that previous research already has linked low scores with increased risks of disorders such as cerebral palsy and mental retardation. Dr. Johnston and other members of a research team conducted the study from a sampling of 43,494 births in the United States.

Cockpit system to avoid midair collisions

WASHINGTON, June 26 (R) — The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has approved a cockpit system to help pilots to avoid midair collisions and hopes the equipment will be used within four years, according to a spokesman. The system would sound a warning when two aircraft are appt, each other. More complex systems to be installed in commercial airliners would also give instructions on whether to climb or descend to avoid a crash. The FAA said that midair collisions were not a major problem now, but could be in 10 years with traffic was likely to double.

Multi-million dollar dope ring busted

NEW YORK, June 26 (R) — Seventeen men, including Sicilians and a Syrian, have been indicted in federal charges of operating a multi-million dollar heroin trafficking ring between Sicily and New York's Long Island. A spokesman for the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) said people had been arrested on suburban Long Island, including alleged head of the U.S. end of the operation, Riccardo Cefalu. He said the arrests followed a year-long investigation. Cefalu, a Sicilian-born American citizen, was held on \$10 million bond by his nephew, Dominico Cefalu, 34, on \$5 million and Do Cefalu, Riccardo's 25-year-old son, on \$2.5 million. All three were charged with conspiracy to import heroin and possess heroin with intent to distribute. They face the possibility of a maximum sentence of 15 years' jail and a \$25,000 fine. Cefalu said the leader of the Sicilian-based operation Francesco Mafara, 40, from Palermo who was still at large. Italians indicted have been in custody since their arrest at a busy airport last November for trying to leave the county. Palermo was \$435,000 in cash. The spokesman said the currency was part of more than \$4 million that the Cefalu organisation tried to ship out of the country between June 1977 and November 1980. Most of the money went to Palermo by way of Switzerland where banks converted the dollars to Italian lire Swiss francs. The spokesman said the investigation showed Cefalu was the major U.S. customer of the Mafara organisation. Mafara and another Italian, Cosentino, obtained morphine base from Lebanon and processed it in Sicilian laboratories controlled by Mafara. The spokesman said Cefalu recruited and directed the couriers who transported the quality heroin, worth about \$200,000 a kilo wholesale, to the and brought the money back to Sicily.

FBI cracks down Croatian terrorist

NEW YORK, June 26 (A.P.) — The U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) says recent arrests of suspected Croatian terrorists have knocked down much of the leadership of the Croatian National Resistance, a terrorist group which extorted money from other Croats to finance its activities. According to Mr. Lasker, assistant director of the FBI's New York City office, the group has been active in four states and in Canada dealing a "blow" to OTPOR, the group dedicated to freeing Croatia from Yugoslavia. Those arrested included OTPOR's top officers, and leaders of chapters in New York, Illinois, Ohio, California, the FBI said. Mr. Lasker said the alleged terror-financed their activities by extorting money from members of the Croatian community in the United States who refused to support or actively oppose them. The men were arrested on charges of conspiracy and racketeering under a federal statute designed to fight organised crime, not political terrorism. Officials last month said after the arrest of seven Croatian nationalists that hoped the group's activities would end. But in May a bomb exploded at the State Supreme Court building in Manhattan. Croatian nationalists claimed responsibility for the blast.

Kidnapped Saudi girl rescued by Scotland Yard: 3 plotters arrested including family chauffeur

LONDON, June 26 (Agencies) — British police have found the kidnapped 12-year-old daughter of a former Saudi Arabian diplomat safe and unharmed after a big undercover operation.

The kidnappers had demanded £150,000 (\$300,000) for the return of Reem Al Harithi, daughter of Gen. Mushar Al Harathi. She was kidnapped with the family chauffeur on the way to a London school on Tuesday morning.

Scotland Yard said two men had been detained at the arranged handover but that the ransom money had not been paid.

The chauffeur, Susantha Yarmaratna, a Sri Lankan, had also been freed, police said and added that he is one of the prime suspects.

Details of the hunt for the abductors were given to a news conference by Commander Mike Richards, head of the Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad. He said that within 90 minutes of the police being told of the abduction in London's South Kensington district, he had been put in charge of the investigation and formed a 45-member undercover team.

Following policy in earlier kidnaps, the Yard asked the press and broadcasting services not to report the abduction. The request was met.

The kidnappers telephoned Gen. Al Harathi, about an hour after the abduction, demanding £150,000 for the return of his daughter.

They Yard said that some kidnappers, speaking with London accents, allowed their victims to talk on the telephone briefly to the general. Yard men were in the house and monitored the calls and heard the child say in English: "Dad, please get me away."

The chauffeur told the general that Reem was becoming very distressed in captivity.

Through a series of telephone calls, all lasting only seconds, the kidnappers tried to negotiate a ransom. Negotiations were handled by a son-in-law of the general.

The girl was snatched to safety as an undercover officer prepared to hand over the ransom money to the kidnappers in the Swiss Cottage district of North London.

Ten detectives disguised as a road repair crew and truck drivers moved in and found the dark-haired schoolgirl sitting in a car.

Scotland Yard said the undercover nature of the 45-strong police operation meant they were unable to interview potential eye-witnesses along the kidnap route.

The Saudi embassy was kept informed of the investigation called "operation South Lodge."

Two kidnappers were taken into custody and the chauffeur was arrested a day later. The three appeared in Marylebone Magistrate's Court today and were ordered jailed without bail until further hearing on July 3.

Inclusion of Communists in Mitterrand's cabinet; Moscow hails, Washington warns, Paris stands firm

LONDON, June 26 (R) — The Soviet Union hailed the inclusion of four Communist members in the new French government and said it showed the total failure of the anti-Communist policy preached by right-wingers in France and elsewhere.

In the Soviet Union's first official comment on the new government, Moscow Radio said the appointment of the four Communist ministers was "the result of a long and consistent struggle waged by the French Communist Party for the workers' interests."

"It was the Communists who organised and were in the vanguard of the mass protest movement against the injustices of the policy of austerity applied by the (previous) government," the radio said.

The radio, monitored in London by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), added that the Communist presence "signifies the total failure of the policy of anti-communism preached for many years by the forces of the right."

The radio said the right wing in France and the U.S. was still trying to upset the Socialist-Communist alliance by exploiting the parties' differences. But it added that the two groupings had similar views on important social and economic matters.

Washington's warning

On the other hand, the United States warned that the inclusion of Communists in France's government will affect "the tone and content of our relationship as allies."

The Reagan administration issued a carefully-worded statement following Vice-President George Bush's comments in Paris that the inclusion of Communist ministers was bound to cause concern among France's allies. Mr. Bush paid a one-day visit to France on Wednesday.

The statement, issued by the State Department, said of President Francois Mitterrand's decision to bring four Communists into his cabinet:

"While we fully recognise and respect the right of the government of France to determine its own composition, it is a fact that the tone and content of our relationship as allies will be affected by the inclusion of Communists in that government or in any government of our Western European allies."

The statement added: "France is a valued ally and friend of the United States... we welcome the opportunity to continue the excellent relationship between the two countries."

Paris replies

External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson said official U.S. concern over the inclusion of Communists in the government showed Washington was misreading the situation in France and Europe.

Mr. Cheysson, a Socialist and veteran diplomat, told a radio interviewer, he believed the U.S. statement was largely intended for American home consumption.

Mr. Cheysson told the interviewer on France's Europe Number One radio station he felt that the statement "is above all aimed at their (domestic) opinion. The need to reassure people over there."

Diplomats said the U.S. formulation, which contained an implicit warning that Washington's links with any other western country could be affected if communists entered government, reflected concern that the French example might be followed by Italy and Spain.

"It is possible that the U.S. analysis is not precise enough for them to understand that the situation in France is unique," said Mr. Cheysson, who visited Washington earlier this month.

